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WHITE'S
GRAMMAR SCHOOL
TEXTS.

HORACE
BOOK IV.



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*W*_H*I**T**E*'*S* *G**R**A**M**M**A**R* *S**C**H**O**O**L* *T**E**X**T**S*

THE FOURTH BOOK
OF THE
ODES OF HORACE

WITH A VOCABULARY
AND
SOME ACCOUNT OF THE HORATIAN METRES &c

BY
JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. OXON.



LONDON
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.
1877

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297 . 9 . 101 . d

LONDON :
GILBERT AND RIVINGTON, PRINTERS
ST. JOHN'S SQUARE.

P R E F A C E.

FOR some long time past it has been widely felt that a reduction in the cost of *Classical Works* used in schools generally, and more especially in those intended for boys of the middle classes, is at once desirable and not difficult of accomplishment. For the most part only portions of authors are read in the earlier stages of education, and a pupil is taken from one work to another in each successive half-year or term; so that a book needlessly large and proportionably expensive is laid aside after a short and but partial use.

In order, therefore, to meet what is certainly a want, Portions of the *Classical Writers* usually read in Schools are now being issued under the title of GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS; while, at the request of various Masters, it has been determined to add to the series some parts of the *Greek Testament*.

Each TEXT is provided with a VOCABULARY of the words occurring in it. In every instance—with the exception of Eutropius and Æsop—the origin of a word, when known, is stated at the commencement of the article treating of it, if connected with

another Latin, or Greek, word ; at the end of it, if derived from any other source. Further still, the primary or etymological meaning is always given, within inverted commas, in Roman type, and so much also of each word's history as is needful to bring down its chain of meanings to the especial force, or forces, attaching to it in the particular 'Text.' In the Vocabularies, however, to Eutropius and Æsop—which are essentially books for beginners—the origin is given of those words alone which are formed from other Latin or Greek words, respectively.

Moreover, as an acquaintance with the principles of GRAMMAR, as well as with ETYMOLOGY, is necessary to the understanding of a language, such points of construction as seem to require elucidation are concisely explained under the proper articles, or a reference is simply made to that rule in the *Public Schools Latin Primer*, or in *Parry's Elementary Greek Grammar*, which meets the particular difficulty. It occasionally happens, however, that more information is needed than can be gathered from the above-named works. When such is the case, whatever is requisite is supplied, in substance, from *Jelf's Greek Grammar*, *Winer's Grammar of New Testament Greek*, or the *Latin Grammars of Zumpt and Madvig*.

LONDON : January, 1877.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE

METRES AND VERSES

OCCURRING IN THE

FOURTH BOOK OF THE ODES OF HORACE.

METRE (μέτρον, "measure") denotes sometimes a definite order of verses ; sometimes a combination of two feet (διποδία), as in the case of the iambus, trochee (and anapæst) ; and sometimes a single foot, as in the case of the dactyl and also of all feet having four syllables.

The term "Metre," as such, is here used in the first of the foregoing meanings. The other two meanings, however, attach to the following terms derived in part from the Greek word μέτρον ; viz. *monomæter*, *dimæter*, *trimæter*, *tetramæter*, *pentamæter*, *hexamæter*, i.e. "of one metre, of two metres," etc.

Metres consisting of two or more kinds of verse in a recurring order are called *Strophic* (στροφικός, "pertaining to a στροφή, or the turning" of the Chorus on the stage, and hence, "the strain sung" during such turning). When two verses alternate, the metre is called *Distichon* (δίστιχον, "of two rows or verses") ; when four, *Tetradistichon* (τετραδίστιχον, "of four rows or verses").

METRES.

I. *Alcaic Metre* or *Strophæ* :—two Alcaic hendecasyllables, an Alcaic enneasyllable, and an Alcaic decasyllable. Odes 4, 9, 14, 15.

II. *First Archilochian Metre* :—alternate lines of Hexameters and lesser Archilochian verses. Ode 7.

III. *First Asclepiadean Metre* :—formed by the continuous use of the lesser Asclepiad in a series. Ode 8.

IV. *Second Asclepiadean Metre* :—a Glyconic verse and the lesser Asclepiad, alternately. Odes 1, 3.

V. Greater Asclepiadean Metre:—formed by the continuous use of the greater Asclepiad in a series. Ode 10.

VI. First Asclepiadean Strophē or Stanza:—three lesser Asclepiad verses followed by a Glyconic. Odes 5, 12.

VII. Second Asclepiadean Strophē or Stanza:—two lesser Asclepiad verses, a Pherecratēan verse, and a Glyconic. Ode 13.

VIII. Sapphic Metre or Strophē:—three Sapphic hendecasyllables, and an Adonius. Odes 2, 6, 11.

VERSES.

Verses are either simple or compound. A simple verse is one consisting of feet of the same kind or their legitimate representatives. A compound verse is one in which a verse of one kind is subjoined to a verse of a different kind, this latter being termed the "Base" (*βάσις*, in the meaning of "a foundation").

A verse written in *διποδία* (except the Anapæstic), or in feet of four syllables, and complete in itself, having nothing wanting and nothing over, is called *acatalectic* (*ἀκαταληκτικός*, "not leaving off"). One that is short of a single syllable is termed *catalectic* (*καταληκτικός*, "leaving off"); of two syllables, *brachycatalectic* (*βραχυκαταληκτικός*, "leaving off short"); of three syllables—in other words having one syllable only beyond the preceding measure—*hypercatalectic* (*ὑπερκαταληκτικός*, "leaving off excessively").

N.B. *Cæsura* (*cæsura*, "a cutting"; hence "a pause or division" in a verse) is the interruption of the rhythm of a line by the end of a word occurring in the course of a foot, and is here marked by an asterisk (*). *Incision* (*incisio*, in the force of "division, a cutting asunder") is the termination of a foot simultaneously with the close of a word, and is here indicated by two perpendicular lines ‖. A *Base* is distinguished by the figure + being placed after its last syllable.

SIMPLE VERSES.

N.B. The last syllable of a verse is considered common, and hence is not marked in the following examples.

1. *Hexameter, or Heroic, Verse*:—a description of this

SIMPLE AND COMPOUND VERSES. vii

verse may be found in any Latin Grammar which in any degree treats of Prosody.

2. *Lesser Archilochian Verse*, which takes its name from Archilochus, a Greek poet of Paros:—a dactylic trimeter catalectic in dissyllabum :

Brūmā rē|cūrrit in|ers
Pūlots ēt | ūmbrā sūm|us.

3. *Adonius* or *Adonic Verse*:—a dactylic dimeter, of which the first foot must be a dactyl, the other a spondee or trochee:

Nōmīnā | pōnto
Pīndātrīs | ōre
Mōrē mōd|ōque.

4. *Alcaic enneasyllable* (line of nine syllables):—an Iambic trimeter hypercatalectic. Strictly, the first foot should be a spondee: cæsura occurs at the third half foot, and incision at the close of the third foot :

Pērmīs|it ēx|pērtūs || fīdēl|em*
Vērñi|quē jān | nīmīs || rēmōt|is.*

There are occasional departures from this arrangement: e.g.

Nūnc in | rēlūct|āntēs || drācōn|es
Ūtūn|quē dē|fēcē|rē mōr|es*
Pōrtūs | Ālēx'āndrē, ā sup|plex.

COMPOUND VERSES.

1. VERSE with a DACTYLIC BASE.

Alcaic decasyllable (line of ten syllables):—two dactyls as base, followed by two trochees (trochaic monometer) :

Fūptēr | in Gānŷ + |mēdē | flāvo
Egēt ām|ōr dāpīs + | ātquē | pūgnā.

2. VERSES with a SPONDAIC BASE.

a. *Greater Asclepiad Verse*:—a spondee as base, followed by three choriambi (— — —) and an iambus. Incision takes place at the close of the first and second choriambi :

Ō crūd + |ēlls ādhūc || ēt Vēnērīs || mūnērībūs | pōtens
Inspēr + |ātā tūc || quūm vēnīet || plūmā sup̄erb|ā.

b. Lesser Asclepiad Verse :—a spondee as base, followed by two choriambi and an iambus. Incision takes place at the close of the first choriambus :

Dōnā + |rēm pālērās || grātāquē cōm|mōdus
Cēnsōr + |inē mēis || arā sōdāl|tbus.

c. Glyconic Verse :—a spondee as base, followed by a choriambus and an iambus :

Intēr + |mīssā Vēnūs | dīu
Nōn sūm + | quālīs ērām | bōnā.

d. Pherecratean Verse :—a spondee as base, followed by a dactyl and a trochee or spondee :

Vīs fōrm + |ōsā vīd|ēri
Mūltō + | nōn snē | rīsu.

3. VERSES with a TROCHAIC BASE.

Sapphic hendecasyllable (line of eleven syllables) :—a trochaic monometer, of which the second foot is always a spondee, as base ; followed by a dactyl and two trochees. Cæsura properly takes place at the first syllable of the dactyl :

Pindār|ūm quīs + |quīs stūdēt | amūl|āri*
Nīl|tūr pēn + |nīs vītrē|ō dā|tūrus.*

The cæsura sometimes occurs after the first short syllable of the dactyl :

Sivē | quōs El + |ēā dōm'ūm rē|dūcit*
Divēs | ēl lāsc + |ivā tēn|ētquē | grāta.*

4. VERSE with IAMBIC BASE.

Alcaic hendecasyllable (line of eleven syllables) :—an iambic dimeter hypercatalectic as base, followed by a choriambus and an iambus. Incision takes place at the end of the base :

Quālēm | mīnistr + |ūm || fūlmīnīs āl|lēm
Cuī rēx | dō + |rūm || rēgnum īn dvēs | vōgas.

The base being iambic, an iambus might be expected to be at least frequent in the first foot. This, however, is rarely the case, the spondee being generally employed.

Q. HORATI
FLACCI CARMINUM
LIBER QUARTUS.

I.

INTERMISSA, Venus, diu
Rursus bella moves? Parce, precor, precor.
Non sum, qualis eram bonæ
Sub regno Cinaræ. Desine, dulcium
Mater sæva Cupidinum, 5
Circa lustra decem flectere mollibus
Jam durum imperiis. Abi,
Quò blandæ juvenum te revocant preces.
Tempestiviùs in domum
Pauli, purpureis ales oloribus, 10
Comissabere Maximi,
Si torrere jecur quæris idoneum.
Namque et nobilis, et decens,
Et pro sollicitis non tacitus reis,
Et centum puer artium, 15
Late signa feret militiæ tuæ ;

Et, quandoque potentior
Largis muneribus riserit æmuli,
Albanos prope te lacūs
Ponet marmoream sub trabe citreā.
Illic plurima naribus
Duces thura, lyræque et Berecynthiæ
Delectabere tibiæ
Mixtis carminibus non sine fistulā
Illic bis pueri die,
Numen cum teneris virginibus tuum
Laudantes, pede candido
In morem Saliūm ter quatient humum.
Me nec femina nec puer
Jam nec spes animi credula mutui
Nec certare juvat mero,
Nec vincere novis tempora floribus.
Sed cur, heu, Ligurine, cur
Manat rara meas lacrima per genas?
Cur facunda parum decoro
Inter verba cadit lingua silentio?
Nocturnis ego somniis
Jam captum teneo, jam volucrem sequor
Te per gramina Martii
Campi, te per aquas, dure, volubiles.

II.

PINDARUM quisquis studet æmulari,
Iule, ceratis ope Dædaleā
Nititur pennis vitreo daturus
Nomina ponto.

<i>CARMINUM LIB. IV. ii.</i>	3
Monte decurrens velut amnis, imbres Quem super notas aluere ripas, Fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore ;	5
Laureā donandus Apollinari, Seu per audaces nova dithyrambos Verba devolvit numerisque fertur Lege solutis ;	10
Seu deos regesve canit, deorum Sanguinem, per quos cecidere justā Morte Centauri, cecidit tremendæ Flamma Chimærae ;	15
Sive, quos Elea domum reducit Palma cœlestes, pugilemve equumve Dicit et centum potiore signis Munere donat ;	20
Flebili sponsæ juvenemve raptum Plorat, et vires animumque moresque Aureos educit in astra, nigroque Invidet Orco.	
Multa Dircæum levat aura cycnum, Tendit, Antoni, quoties in altos Nubium tractūs : ego apis Matinæ More modoque,	25
Grata carpentis thyma per laborem Plurimum, circa nemus uvidique Tiburis ripas operosa parvus Carmina fingo.	30

Concines majore poëta plectro
Cæsarem, quandoque trahet feroces
Per sacrum clivum meritā decorus
Fronde Sygambros :

Quo nihil majus meliusve terris
Fata donavere bonique divi,
Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurum
Tempora priscum.

Concines lætosque dies, et Urbis
Publicum ludum super impetrato
Fortis Augusti reditu, forumque
Litibus orbum.

Tum meæ (si quid loquor audiendum)
Vocis accedet bona pars : et, " O Sol
Pulcher, O laudande !" canam, recepto
Cæsare felix.

Tuque dum procedis, " Io triumphhe !"
Non semel dicemus, " Io triumphhe !"
Civitas omnis, dabimusque divis
Tura benignis.

Te decem tauri totidemque vaccæ,
Me tener solvet vitulus, relictā
Matre qui largis juvenescit herbis
In mea vota,

Fronte curvatos imitatus ignes
Tertium Lunæ referentis ortum,
Quā notam duxit niveus videri,
Cetera fulvus.

III.

QUEM tu, Melpomene, semel
 Nascentem placido lumine videris,
 Illum non labor Isthmius.
 Clarabit pugilem, non equus impiger
 Curru ducet Achaico 5
 Victorem, neque res bellica Deliis
 Ornatum foliis ducem,
 Quod regum tumidas contuderit minas,
 Ostendet Capitolio :
 Sed quæ Tibur aquæ fertile præfluunt, 10
 Et spissæ nemorum comæ,
 Fingent Æolio carmine nobilem.
 Romæ principis urbium
 Dignatur suboles inter amabiles
 Vatum ponere me choros : 15
 Et jam dente minùs mordeor invido.
 O testudinis aureæ
 Dulcem quæ strepitum, Pieri, temperas,
 O, mutis quoque piscibus
 Donatura cycni, si libeat, sonum, 20
 Totum muneris hoc tui est,
 Quod monstror digito prætereuntium
 Romanæ fidicen lyræ :
 Quod spiro et placeo—si placeo—tuum est.

IV.

QUALEM ministrum fulminis alitem—
 Cui rex deorum regnum in aves vagas

Permisit expertus fidelem
Jupiter in Ganymede flavo—

Olim juvenas et patrius vigor
Nido laborum propulit inscium,
Vernique, jam nimbis remotis,
Insolitos docuere nisus

Venti paventem ; mox in ovilia
Demisit hostem vividus impetus ;
Nunc in reluctantes dracones
Egit amor dapis atque pugnae ;

Qualemve lætis caprea pascuis
Intenta fulvæ matris ab ubere
Jam lacte depulsum leonem,
Dente novo peritura, vidit :

Videre Rhætis bella sub Alpibus
Drusum gerentem Vindelici—quibus
Mos unde deductus per omne
Tempus Amazoniâ securi

Dextras obarmet quærere distuli ;
Nec scire fas est omnia—sed diu
Latèque victrices catervæ,
Consiliis juvenis revictæ,

Sensere quid mens rite, quid indoles
Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus,
Posset, quid Augusti paternus
In pueros animus Neronis.

CARMINUM LIB. IV. iv.

7 6

Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis.
Est in juvencis est in equis patrum 30
Virtus ; neque imbellem feroces
Progenerant aquilæ columbam.

Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam,
Rectique cultûs pectora roborant ;
Utcunque defecere mores, 35
Indecorant benè nata culpæ.

Quid debeas, o Roma, Neronibus,
Testis Metaurum flumen, et Hasdrubal
Devictus, et pulcher fugatis
Ille dies Latio tenebris, 40

Qui primus almā risit adoreā,
Dirus per urbes Afer ut Italas,
Ceus flamma per tædas vel Euris
Per Siculas equitavit undas.

Post hoc secundis usque laboribus 45
Romana pubes crevit, et impio
Vastata Pœnorum tumultu
Fana deos habuere rectos :

Dixitque tandem perfidus Hannibal :
“Cervi, luporum præda rapacium, 50
Sectamur ultro, quos opimus
Fallere et effugere est triumphus.

“Gens, quæ cremato fortis ab Ilio
Jactata Tuscis æquoribus sacra
Natosque maturosque patres 55
Pertulit Ausonias ad urbes,

Q. HORATI FLACCI

" Duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus
Nigræ feraci frondis in Algido
Per damna, per cædes, ab ipso
Ducit opes animumque ferro. 60

" Non Hydra secto corpore firmior
Vinci dolentem crevit in Herculem ;
Monstrumve submittere Colchi
Majus, Echioniæve Thebæ.

" Merses profundo, pulchrior evenit ; 65
Luctere, multâ proruet integrum
Cum laude victorem geretque
Prælia conjugibus loquenda.

" Carthagini jam non ego nuntios
Mittam superbos ; occidit, occidit 70
Spes omnis et fortuna nostri
Nominis, Hasdrubale interempto.

" Nil Claudiae non perficient manûs ;
Quas et benigno numine Jupiter
Defendit, et curæ sagaces 75
Expediunt per acuta belli."

V.

DIVIS orte bonis, optime Romulæ
Custos gentis, abes jam nimium diu ;
Maturum reditum pollicitus Patrum
Sancto concilio redi.

CARMINUM LIB. IV. v. 9

Lucem redde tuæ, dux bone, patriæ ; 5
Instar veris enim vultus ubi tuus
Affulsit populo, gratior it dies,
Et soles meliùs nitent.

Ut mater juvenem, quem Notus invido
Flatu Carpathii trans maris æquora 10
Cunctantem spatio longiùs annuo
Dulci distinet a domo,

Votis ominibusque et precibus vocat,
Curvo nec faciem litore demovet :
Sic desideriiis icta fidelibus 15
Quærit patria Cæsarem.

Tutus bos etenim rura perambulat ;
Nutrit rura Ceres, almaque Faustitas ;
Pacatum volitant per mare navitæ ;
Culpari metuit Fides ; 20

Nullis polluitur casta domus stupris ;
Mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas ;
Laudantur simili prole puerperæ ;
Culpam Poena premit comes.

Quis Parthum paveat ? quis gelidum Scythen ? 25
Quis Germania quos horrida parturit
Fetüs, incolumi Cæsare ? quis feræ
Bellum curet Iberiæ ?

Condit quisque diem collibus in suis,
Et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores : 30
Hinc ad vina redit lætus, et alteris
Te mensis adhibet deum :

Te multā prece, te prosequitur mero
 Defuso pateris, et Laribus tuum
 Miscet numen, uti Græcia Castoris 35
 Et magni memor Herculis.

Longas o utinam, dux bone, ferias
 Præstes Hesperiaë ! dicimus integro
 Sicci mane die, dicimus uvidi,
 Quum Sol oceano subest. 40

VI.

DIVE, quem proles Niobeæ magnæ
 Vindicem linguæ Tityosque raptor
 Sensit, et Trojæ prope victor altæ
 Phthius Achilles,

Ceteris major, tibi miles impar ; 5
 Filius quamquam Thetidis marinæ
 Dardanas turres quateret tremendā
 Cuspide pugnax.

Ille, mordaci velut icta ferro
 Pinus, aut impulsa cupressus Euro, 10
 Procidit latè posuitque collum in
 Pulvere Teucro.

Ille non inclusus equo Minervæ
 Sacra mentito malè feriatos
 Troas et lætam Priami choreis 15
 Falleret aulam ;

- Sed palam captis gravis, heu nefas ! heu !
 Nescios fari pueros Achivis
 Ureret flammis, etiam latentem
 Matris in alvo : 20
- Ni, tuis victus Venerisque gratae
 Vocibus, divum pater annuisset
 Rebus Aeneae potiore ductos
 Alite muros.
- Doctor argutae fidicen Thaliae, 25
 Phoebe, qui Xantho lavis amne crines,
 Dauniae defende decus Camenae,
 Levis Agyieum.
- Spiritum Phoebus mihi, Phoebus artem
 Carminis nomenque dedit poetae. 30
 Virginum primae, puerique claris
 Patribus orti,
- Deliae tutela deae fugaces
 Lyncas et cervos cohibentis arcu,
 Lesbium servate pedem meique 35
 Pollicis ictum,
- Rite Latonae puerum canentes,
 Rite crescentem faec Noctilucam,
 Prosperam frugum celeremque pronos
 Volvere menses. 40
- Nupta jam dices : Ego dis amicum,
 Seculo festas referente lucas,
 Reddidi carmen docilis modorum
 Vatis Horati.

VII.

DIFFUGERE nives ; redeunt jam gramina campis
Arboribusque comæ ;
Mutat terra vices, et decrescentia ripas
Flumina prætereunt ;
Gratia cum Nymphis geminisque sororibus audet 5
Ducere nuda choros.
Immortalia ne speres, monet Annus et alnum
Quæ rapit Hora diem.
Frigora mitescunt Zephyris, Ver proterit Æstas
Interitura, simul 10
Pomifer Auctumnus fruges effuderit ; et mox
Bruma recurrit iners.
Damna tamen celeres reparant cœlestia lunæ :
Nos, ubi decidimus,
Quò pius Æneas, quò dives Tullus et Ancus, 15
Pulvis et umbra sumus.
Quis scit an adjiciant hodiernæ crastina summæ
Tempora dî superi ?
Cuncta manûs avidas fugient heredis, amico
Quæ dederis animo. 20
Quum semel occideris, et de te splendida Minos
Fecerit arbitria,
Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te
Restituet pietas.
Infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum 25
Liberat Hippolytum,
Nec Lethæa valet Theseus abrumpere caro
Vincula Pirithoo.

VIII.

DONAREM pateras grataque commodus,
 Censorine, meis æra sodalibus ;
 Donarem tripodas, præmia fortium
 Graiorum ; neque tu pessima munerum
 Ferres, divite me scilicet artium, 5
 Quas aut Parrhasius protulit, aut Scopas ;
 Hic saxo, liquidis ille coloribus,
 Sollers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum.
 Sed non hæc mihi vis : nec tibi talium
 Res est aut animus deliciarum egens. 10
 Gaudes carminibus ; carmina possumus
 Donare, et pretium dicere muneri.
 Non incisa notis marmora publicis,
 Per quæ spiritus et vita redit bonis
 Post mortem ducibus ; non celeres fugæ 15
 Rejectæque retrorsum Hannibalis minæ,
 Non incendia Carthaginis impiæ,
 Ejus, qui domitâ nomen ab Africâ
 Lucratus rediit, clariùs indicant
 Laudes, quàm Calabræ Pierides ; neque, 20
 Si chartæ sileant, quod benè feceris,
 Mercedem tuleris. Quid foret Iliæ
 Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas
 Obstaret meritis invida Romuli ?
 Ereptum Stygiis fluctibus Æacum 25
 Virtus et favor et lingua potentium
 Vatum divitibus consecrat insulis.
 Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori ;

Cœlo Musa beat. Sic Jovis interest
 Optatis epulis impiger Hercules ; 30
 Clarum Tyndaridæ sidus ab infimis
 Quassas eripiunt æquoribus rates ;
 Ornatus viridi tempora pampino
 Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitūs.

IX.

NE forte credas interitura, quæ
 Longè sonantem natus ad Aufidum
 Non antè vulgatas per artes
 Verba loquor socianda chordis.

Non, si priores Mæonius tenet 5
 Sedes Homerus, Pindaricæ latent,
 Cæque, et Alcæi minaces,
 Stesichorique graves, Camenæ ;

Nec, si quid olim lusit Anacreon,
 Delevit ætas ; spirat adhuc amor, 10
 Vivuntque commissi calores
 Æoliæ fidibus puellæ.

Non sola comptos arsit adulteri
 Crines, et aurum vestibus illitum
 Mirata regalesque cultūs 15
 Et comites, Helene Lacæna ;

Primusve Teucer tela Cydonio
 Direxit arcu : non semel Ilios
 Vexata : non pugnavit ingens
 Idomeneus Sthenelusve solus 20

CARMINUM LIB. IV. ix.

15

Dicenda Musis proelia : non ferox
Hector, vel acer Deïphobus, graves
Exceptit ictūs pro pudicis
Conjugibus puerisque primus.

Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona 25
Multi : sed omnes illacrimabiles
Urgentur ignotique longā
Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.

Paulūm sepultæ distat inertiae
Celata virtus. Non ego te meis 30
Chartis inornatum silebo,
Totve tuos patiar labores

Impune, Lolli, carpere lividas
Obliviones. Est animus tibi
Rerumque prudens, et secundis 35
Temporibus dubiisque rectus ;

Vindex avaræ fraudis, et abstinens
Ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniæ ;
Consulque non unius anni,
Sed quoties bonus atque fidus 40

Judex honestum prætulit utili,
Rejecit alto dona nocentium
Vultu, per obstantes catervas
Explicuit sua victor arma.

Non possidentem multa vocaveris 45
Rectè beatum : rectiūs occupat
Nomen beati, qui deorum
Muneribus sapienter uti

Duramque callet pauperiem pati,
 Pejùsque leto flagitium timet ; 50
 Non ille pro caris amicis
 Aut patriã timidus perire.

X.

O CRUDELIS adhuc et Veneris muneribus potens,
 Insperata tuæ quum veniet pluma superbiæ,
 Et, quæ nunc humeris involitant, deciderint comæ,
 Nunc et, qui color est puniceæ flore prior rosæ,
 Mutatus Ligurinum in faciem verterit hispidam ; 5
 Dices, Heu ! quoties te speculo videris alterum,
 Quæ mens est hodie, cur eadem non puero fuit ?
 Vel cur his animis incolumes non redeunt genæ ?

XI.

EST mihi nonum superantis annum
 Plenus Albani cadus ; est in horto,
 Phylli, nectendis apium coronis ;
 Est hederæ vis
 Multa, quâ crines religata fulges. 5
 Ridet argento domus ; ara castis
 Vincita verbenis avet immolato
 Spargier agno.
 Cuncta festinat manus, huc et illuc
 Cursitant mixtæ pueris puellæ ; 10
 Sordidum flammæ trepidant rotantes
 Vertice fumum.

Ut tamen nôris quibus advoceris
Gaudiis, Idūs tibi sunt agenda,
Qui dies mensem Veneris marinæ
Findit Aprilem : 15

Jure sollennis mihi, sanctiorque
Pæne natali proprio, quòd ex hac
Luce Mæcenās meus affluentes
Ordinat annos. 20

Telephum, quem tu petis, occupavit,
Non tuæ sortis juvenem, puella
Dives et lasciva, tenetque gratā
Compede vinctum.

Terret ambustus Phaëthon avaras
Spes ; et exemplum grave præbet alicui
Pegasus terrenum equitem gravatus
Bellerophontem, 25

Semper ut te digna sequare, et ultra
Quàm licet sperare nefas putando
Disparem vites. Age jam, meorum
Finis amorum— 30

Non enim posthac aliā calebo
Feminā,—condisce modos, amandā
Voce quos reddas ; minuuntur atræ
Carmine curæ. 35

XII.

JAM Veris comites, quæ mare temperant,
Impellunt animæ lintea Thraciæ ;

Jam nec prata rigent, nec fluvii strepunt
Hibernā nive turgidi.

Nidum ponit, Ityn flebiliter gemens, 5
Infelix avis et Cecropiæ domūs
Æternum opprobrium, quòd malè barbaras
Regum est ulta libidines.

Dicunt in tenero gramine pinguium 10
Custodes ovium carmina fistulā,
Delectantque deum, cui pecus et nigri
Colles Arcadiæ placent.

Adduxere sitim tempora, Virgili ;
Sed pressum Calibus ducere Liberum
Si gestis, juvenum nobilium cliens, 15
Nardo vina merebere.

Nardi parvus onyx eliciet cadum,
Qui nunc Sulpiciis accubat horreis
Spes donare novas largus, amaraque
Curarum eluere efficax. 20

Ad quæ si properas gaudia, cum tuā
Velox merce veni : non ego te meis
Immunem meditator tingere poculis,
Plenā dives ut in domo.

Verum pone moras et studium lucri, 25
Nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium
Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem ;
Dulce est desipere in loco.

XIII.

AUDIVERE, Lyce, dī mea vota, dī Audivere, Lyce. Fis anus, et tamen Vis formosa videri, Ludisque et bibis impudens,	
Et cantu tremulo pota Cupidinem Lentum sollicitas. Ille virentis et Doctæ psallere Chiæ Pulchris excubat in genis.	5
Importunus enim transvolat aridas Quercūs, et refugit te, quia luridi Dentes, te quia rugæ Turpant et capitis nives.	10
Nec Coæ referunt jam tibi purpuræ, Nec clari lapides tempora, quæ semel Notis condita fastis Inclusit volucris dies.	15
Quò fugit Venus ? heu ! quòve color ? decens Quò motus ? quid habes illius, illius, Quæ spirabat Amores, Quæ me surpuerat mihi,	20
Felix post Cinaram notaque et artium Gratarum facies ? Sed Cinaræ breves Annos fata dederunt, Servatura diu parem	
Cornicis vetulæ temporibus Lycen. Possent ut juvenes visere fervidi,	25

Multo non sine risu,
Dilapsam in cineres facem.

XIV.

QUÆ cura Patrum, quæve Quiritium,
Plenis honorum muneribus tuas,
Auguste, virtutes in ævum
Per titulos memoresque fastos

Æternæ, O, quâ sol habitabiles 5
Illustrat oras, maxime principum?
Quem legis expertes Latinæ
Vindelici didicere nuper

Quid Marte posses. Milite nam tuo 10
Drusus Genaunos implacidum genus,
Breunosque veloces, et arces
Alpibus impositas tremendis,

Dejecit acer plus vice simplici.
Major Neronum mox grave prælium
Commisit, immanesque Rhætos 15
Auspiciis pepulit secundis :

Spectandus in certamine Martio
Devota morti pectora liberæ
Quantis fatigaret ruinis :
Indomitas propè qualis undas 20

Exercet Auster, Pleiædum choro
Scindente nubes : impiger hostium
Vexare turmas, et frementem
Mittere equum medios per ignes.

<i>CARMINUM LIB. IV. xiv.</i>	21
Sic tauriformis volvitur Aufidus	25
Qui regna Dauni præfuit Apuli, Quum sævit horrendamque cultis Diluvium meditatur agris :	
Ut barbarorum Claudius agmina Ferrata vasto diruit impetu,	30
Primosque et extremos metendo Stravit humum, sine clade victor,	
Te copias te consilium et tuos Præbente divos. Nam, tibi quo die Portus Alexandria supplex Et vacuum patefecit aulam,	35
Fortuna lustrò prospera tertio Belli secundos reddidit exitus, Laudemque et optatum peractis Imperiis decus arrogavit.	40
Te Cantaber non ante domabilis, Medusque, et Indus, te profugus Scythes Miratur, O tutela præsens Italiæ dominæque Romæ.	
Te, fontium qui celat origines, Nilusque, et Ister, te rapidus Tigris Te beluosus qui remotis Obstrepit Oceanus Britannis,	45
Te non paventis funera Galliæ Duræque tellus audit Iberiæ ; Te cæde gaudentes Sygambri Compositis venerantur armis.	50

Q. HORATI FLACCI

XV.

PHŒBUS volentem prælia me loqui
Victas et urbes increpuit lyrā,
Ne parva Tyrrhenum per æquor
Vela darem. Tua, Cæsar, ætas

Fruges et agris rettulit uberes,
Et signa nostro restituit Jovi
Derepta Parthorum superbis
Postibus, et vacuum duellis

Janum Quirinum clausit, et ordinem
Rectum evaganti frena Licentiæ
Injecit, emovitque culpas,
Et veteres revocavit artes,

Per quas Latinum nomen et Italæ
Crevere vires, fama que et imperi
Porrecta majestas ad ortūs
Solis ab Hesperio cubili.

Custode rerum Cæsare, non furor
Civilis aut vis exiget otium,
Non ira, quæ procudit enses
Et miseras inimicat urbes.

Non, qui profundum Danubium bib
Edicta rumpent Julia, non Getæ,
Non Seres, infidive Persæ,
Non Tanain prope flumen ort'

CARMINUM LIB. IV. xv. 23

Nosque et profestis lucibus et sacris 25

Inter jocosī munera Liberi,

Cum prole matronisque nostris

Rite deos prius apprecati,

Virtute functos, more patrum, duces, 30

Lydis remixto carmine tibiis,

Trojamque et Anchisen et almæ

Progeniem Veneris canemus.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a or act. . .	active.	irr. or irreg.	irregular.
abl. . . .	ablative.	Lat. . . .	Latin.
acc. . . .	accusative.	m. or masc.	masculine.
acc. to . .	according to.	n. or neut.	neuter.
adj. . . .	adjective.	neg. . . .	negative.
adv. . . .	adverb.	nom. . . .	nominative.
ak. . . .	akin.	num. . . .	numeral.
c = cum, i.e.	with.	obsol. . .	obsolete.
cf. . . .	confer, i.e. compare	pa. . . .	participial adjective.
comm. gen.	common gender.	pass. . .	passive.
comp. . .	comparative degree	part. or p.	participle.
conj. . .	conjunction.	perf. . .	perfect.
contr. . .	contracted.	pers. . .	person, personal.
lat. . . .	dative.	pluperf.	pluperfect.
def. or de-		plur. . .	plural.
fect. . .	defective.	pos. . . .	positive degree.
dem. or de-		poss. . .	possessive.
monstr. .	demonstrative.	prec. . .	preceding.
desid. . .	desiderative.	prep. . .	preposition.
dissyll. .	dissyllable.	pres. . .	present.
esp. . . .	especially.	prob. . .	probably.
etym. . .	etymology.	pron. . .	pronoun.
f. . . .	feminine.	[§] . . .	paragraph in Public Schools Latin Primer.
fold. . .	followed.	rel. . . .	relative.
fr. . . .	from.	Sans. . .	Sanscrit.
freq. . .	frequentative.	sing. . .	singular.
fut. . . .	future.	sts. . . .	sometimes.
gen. . . .	genitive.	subj. . .	subjunctive.
gov. . . .	governing.	sup. . . .	superlative degree, supine.
Gr. . . .	Greek.	uncontr. .	uncontracted.
imperf. .	imperfect.	v. a. . . .	verb active.
inch. . .	inchoative.	v. dep. . .	verb deponent.
ind. or indic.	indicative.	v. n. . . .	verb neuter.
indecl. .	indeclinable.	voc. . . .	vocative.
indef. . .	indefinite.	=	equal to.
inf. or infin.	infinitive.		
intens. . .	intensive.		
interj. . .	interjection.		
interrog. .	interrogative.		

N.B.—The figures before v. a., v. dep., and v. n., denote the conjugation of the verb.

Where the etymology is not given, the word is of very uncertain or unknown origin.

Such forms and meanings of words, as do not belong to the text, are not inserted in the Vocabulary.

VOCABULARY.

N.B.—*Regularly-formed parts of words are not separately given, except for some special reason.*

āb (ā, abs), prep. gov. abl.:
1. *From, away from.*—2. *On the side of, in the direction of.*
—3. *At, on, in.*—4. Of the agent: *By* [akin to Gr. ἀπ-ό; Sans. *ap-a*].

āb-ēo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, v. n. [āb, “away”; ēo, “to go”] *To go away, depart.*

ābes, 2. pers. sing. pres. ind. of absum.

ābi, imperat. pres. of ābēo.

ab-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpere, 3. v. a. [āb, “off”; rumpo, “to break”] *To break off, tear away*;—at Ode 7, 27 folld. by Acc. of nearer Object and Dat. of person.

abs-tīnēo, tīnūi, tentum, tīnere, 2. v. n. [nbs (= āb), “away from”; tēnēo, “to hold”] (“To hold one’s self away from”; hence) *To refrain, abstain*;—at Ode 9, 37 folld. by Gen., in imitation of a Greek idiom.

ab-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. [āb, “away”; sum, “to be”] (“To be away”; hence) 1. *To be*

absent or distant.—2. With Abl.: *To be absent, or removed, from.*

ac; see atque.

ac-cēdo, ces si, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. [for ad-cēdo; fr. ād, “to or towards”; cēdo, “to go”] (“To go to or towards”; hence, with the accessory notion of augmentation) *To be added*;—at Ode 2, 46 = “to join the general cry.”

ac-cūbo, cūbui, cūbitum, cūbare, 1. v. a. [for ad-cūbo; fr. ād, “without force”; cūbo, “to lie or lie down”] *To lie or lie down*;—at Ode 12, 18 used of a wine-cask in a store or cellar.

ā-cer, cris, cre, adj. [for ac-cer; fr. AC, root of āc-ūo, “to sharpen”] (“Sharp”; hence) Of persons: In a good sense: 1. *Bold, courageous, brave.*—2. In Adverbial force: *Boldly, courageously, bravely.*

Achāicus, a, um, adj.

("Achæan"; hence) *Greek, Grecian* [Gr. Ἀχαιός].

Achilles, is, m. *Achilles*; son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and Thetis; one of the greatest heroes at the siege of Troy [Gr. Ἀχιλλεύς].

Achī-vus, va, vum, adj. [for Achæ-Fus; fr. Achæ-us, "Achæan"] ("Achæan"; hence) *Greek, Grecian*.

ācū-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ācū-o, "to sharpen"] ("Sharpened, sharp"; hence) *Violent, severe*.—As Subst.: ācūta, ōrum, n. plur. ("The violent things," i. e.) *The perils, dangers, etc.*

ād, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *To, towards*.—2. *Up to*.—3. *At, by, near to*.—4. *In answer or reply to*.—5. *In addition to, besides*.—6. With Gerunds or Gerundives: *For, for the purpose of, to, in order to*.

ad-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [ād, "to"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead to" a place; hence) Of thirst as Object: *To bring on, occasion, produce*.

ad-vōco, vōcavi, vōcatum, vōcare, 1. v. a. [ād, "to"; vōco, "to call or invite"] With Dat.: *To call, or invite, a person to something*.—Pass.: ad-vōcor, vōcātus sum, vōcāri.

āi-hībēō, hībui, hībītum, *Libère*, 2. v. a. [for ād-hābēo;

fr. ād, "to"; hābēo, "to have or hold"] ("To hold to" some object; hence) Of persons as Object: *To bring to a place, etc.*—Phrase: Adhibere aliquem cœnæ, mensæ or mensis, etc., *To invite one to a banquet, etc.*, Ode 5, 32; see mensa.

ād-huc, adv. [ād, "up to"; huc (old form of hoc), "this"] Of time: *Up to this time, still, yet*.

ad-jācio, jēci, jectum, jicere, 3. v. a. [for ad-jācio; fr. ād, "in addition"; jācio, "to cast"] ("To cast in addition"; hence) *To add*.

ādōrēa, æ; see ādōrēus. **ādōr-ōus**, ēa, ēum, adj. [ādor, ādōr-is, "spelt"; a species of grain which formed the food of the early Romans] *Of, or belonging to, spelt; consisting of spelt*.—As Subst.: ādōrēa, æ, f. (sc. dōnatio, "a gift") ("A gift of spelt" to brave soldiers as a reward for their gallantry; hence) *Glory, fame, renown, honour*.

ādulter, ēri, m. ("An adulterer"; hence) *A paramour, lover*.

Æacus, i, m. *Æacus*, the son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Ægina. So great was his justice that after death he was made one of the judges in the lower world [Gr. Αἰακός].

æmūl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [æmūl-us, "a rival"] ("To be an *æmūlus* to" one; hence, in a good sense, "to emulate"; hence, as a consequence) *To equal, or come up to, by emulating.*

1. **æm-ūlus**, ūla, ūlum, adj. [akin to im-itor, "to imitate"] ("That imitates; that vies with" another; hence) In a bad sense: *Envious, jealous, etc.*—As Subst.: **æmūlus**, i. m. *A rival.*

2. **æmūlus**, i, m.; see 1. **æmūlus**.

Æneās, æ, m. *Æneas*; the mythic son of Anchises and the goddess Venus, and ancestor of the Romans. After death he was worshipped under the title of Jupiter Indiges [Gr. *Alvelas*].

Æōli-us, a, um, adj. [Æōli-i, "the Æolii, or Æolians," the people of Æolis in Asia Minor] *Of, or belonging to, the Æolians; Æolian*;—at Ode 9, 12 *Æolia puella* = Sappho, a poetess born at Lesbos (now Metelino), an island of the Ægean Sea, in which some Æolians settled under a leader named Lesbos;—at Ode 3, 12 *Æolium carmen* = a Sapphic or Alcaic poem, the poet Alcæus having been, as well as Sappho, born at Lesbos.

æqu-or, ōris, n. [æqu-o, "to make level"] ("That

which is made level"; hence, "a level surface"; hence) Sing. and Plur.: *The sea* even when agitated by storms, *etc.*; *the waters* of the sea.

æs, æris, n. ("Bronze, copper"; hence, as made of æs) 1. *A vase of bronze.*—2. *Money* [akin to Sans. *ayas*, "iron"].

æs-tas, tātis, f. ("The burning season"; hence) *Summer* [prob. akin to *alθw*, "to burn or be hot"].

æ-tas, tātis, f. [for æv-tas, fr. æv-um] ("The state of ævum"; hence, "life-time, life"; hence) 1. *An age, generation, of persons.*—2. *One's own times, etc.*—3. *Of inanimate things: Age, i. e. length of time.*

æt-ern-o, no perf. nor sup., ære, 1. v. a. [æt-ern-us, "eternal"] ("To render æternus"; hence) *To perpetuate, immortalize.*

æt-ernus, erna, ernum, adj. [contr. fr. ætāt-ernus; fr. ætas, ætāt-is, "age"] ("Pertaining to ætas"; hence, "enduring for a long time"; hence) *Eternal, everlasting.*

ævum, i, n. ("Life-time, life, age"; hence) *Uninterrupted, or never-ending, time; eternity*:—in ævum, *for all time, for ever*, Ode 14, 3 [akin to Sans. *ayus*, "life"; Gr. *αἰών*].

Afer, fri, m. ("Afer," a son of the Libyan Hercules; hence, as descended from him) 1. *An African*.—2. **THE African**, i. e. Hannibal; Ode 4, 42.

af-flū-ens, entis, adj. [for ad-flū-ens; fr. ād, "by, along"; flū-o, "to flow"] *Flowing by or along*;—at Ode 11, 19 of time.

af-fulgēo, fulsi, no sup., fulgēre, 2. v. n. [for ad-fulgēo; fr. ād, "on"; fulgēo, "to shine"] With Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To shine on or upon*.

Afr-īca, īcæ, f. [Afer, Afr-i; see Afer] ("The land of Afer"; i. e.) *Africa*;—at Ode 8, 18 there is an allusion to P. Scipio Africanus Minor, who brought the third Punic war to a close by the destruction of Carthage, B. C. 146.

Agāmēmnon, ōnis (Acc. Agāmēmnoŋa, Ode 9, 25), m. *Agamemnon*, king of Mycēnæ, grandson of Atreus, son of Pleisthēnes and Aērōpē, brother of Mēnēlāus, husband of Clytemnestra, father of Orestes, Iphigeniā, and Electra, and commander-in-chief of the Greek forces before Troy. On his return home from the destruction of that city he was murdered by his wife and her paramour Ægisthus [Gr. Ἀγαμέμνων, "*Steadfast or Resolute One*"].

āgo; see āgo.

āger, āgri, m. *A field*;—Plur.: *Fields, the country* akin to Sans. *ajr-as*; Gr. ἀγρός, "a field"; English *acre*].

ag-men, mīnis, n. [āg-o, "to set in motion"] ("That which is set in motion"; hence, of soldiers, "a column, an army on march"; hence) In the poets: *An army or host; troops*;—at Ode 14, 29 in plur.

agn-us, i, m. *A lamb*;—at Ode 11, 8 = "the blood of a lamb" [akin to ἀρν-ός, "a lamb"].

āgo, ēgi, actum, āgēre, 3. v. a. ("To set in motion"; hence) 1. *To drive*, whether actually or figuratively.—2. ("To put one's self in motion"; hence) Imperat.: āge, *Come, come now*.—3. *To stir up, rouse, excite*.—4. Of time: *To pass, spend* [akin to Gr. ἄγω; Sans. root अज, "to drive"].

Agyī-eus (trissyll.), ēi or ēos (Voc. Agyieu, Ode 6, 28), m. *Agyieus*; a name of Apollo, as the deity presiding over streets and public ways [Gr. Ἀγυιεύς, "He—i. e. god—of the streets and public ways"].

Alb-ānus, āua, ānum, adj. [Alb-a, "Alba"; the mother city of Rome, built by Ascanius, the son of Æneas, upon the broad rocky margin between the Alban lake (now

ago di Castello Grandolfo) id Mount Albanus (now Monte Cavo). From its length it obtained the designation of Alba Longa, i. e. Long Alba.—As Subst.: *lbanum*, i, m. *Alban wine*.

Alcæus, i, m. *Alcæus*; a reek poet of Lesbos; see *Ālŭs* [Gr. Ἀλκαῖος, "Strong one, or Mighty One"].

āl-e-s, *ālītis*, adj. [for *āl-i-s*; fr. *āl-a*, "a wing"; *ī*, root 'ēo, "to go"; (t) epenthetic] 'Wing-going'; hence 1.) *With wings, winged*; Ode 11, 3.—As Subst. comm. gen. 'A bird,' as a winged creature; hence, as omens were taken from birds) *Omen, augury*; Ode 6, 24. — 2. *wift, rapid, quick*.

Alexandrēa, æ, f. *Alexandrēa* or *Alexandria* (now *l-Skanderish*), the Hellenic capital of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great, B.C. 32. The epithet *supplex* applied to it at Ode 14, 35 refers to the submission of Cleopatra to Augustus, B.C. 30 [Gr. Ἀλεξάνδρεια, "City of Alexander"].

Algīdus, i, m. [algīdus, cold"] ("The cold mountain") *Algīdus*; a high, wooded, and snow-capped mountain near Rome, sacred to Diana.

āl-īus, *īa*, ind (Gen. *ālīus*; at. *ālīi*), adj. *Another, other,*

of many [akin to Gr. ἄλλος].

āl-mus, ma, mum, adj. [*āl-o*, "to nourish"] ("Nourishing"; hence) 1. *Benign, propitious*.—2. *Beauteous, genial*, etc.

āl-o, ūi, *ītum* and *tum*, ēre, 3. v. a. ("To nourish"; hence) Poetically of rivers as Object: *To feed*, i. e. *to increase, render swollen* [akin to Gr. ἄλ-θω, "to make to grow"].

Alpes, *īum*, f. plur. *The Alps*; the high mountain-range between Italy, France, and Switzerland.

al-ter, *tēra*, *tērūm* (Gen. *alterīus*; Dat. *altēri*), adj. [akin to *āl-īus*, "another"] 1. *One, another; the one, or the other of two*.—2. *Other* than what one, etc., formerly was; *different*.—As Subst.: *alter*, m. sing. *Another, or a different, person; another*.—3. As a numeral: *The second*; Ode 5, 32.

al-tus, ta, tum, adj. [*āl-o*, "to nourish"] ("Nourished, increased by nourishment"; hence) *High, lofty*, whether actually or figuratively.

alv-us, i, m. *The womb*.

āmā-bīlis, *bīle*, adj. [*ām(a)-o*, "to love"] 1. *Worthy of love*.—2. *Delightful, pleasing*, etc.

āmārus, a, um, adj. *Bitter*, whether actually or figuratively.

ly.—As Subst.: *āmāra*, ōrum, n. plur. *Bitter things, bitter-nesses*;—at Ode 12, 19 *amara curarum* = *amaras curas*.

Amāzōn-i-us, īa, ūm, adj. [*Amāzōn-es*, “the Amazons”; a community of warlike women, who dwelt near Thermōdon (now Terma), a river of Pontus] *Of, or pertaining to, the Amazons; Amazonian*.

amb-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrēre, 3. v. a. [*amb-i*, “around”; *ūro*, “to burn”] (“To burn around or all round”; hence) *To burn wholly up; to consume by fire*.—Pass.: *amb-ūror*, ustus sum, ūri.

ambustus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *ambūro*.

1. *ām-īcus*, īca, īcum, adj. [*ām-o*, “to love”] 1. *Loving, friendly, kind*.—As Subst.: *āmīcus*, i, m. *A friend*.—2. *Pleasing, agreeable, welcome, delightful*;—at Ode 6, 41 follid. by Dat. [§ 106, 3].

2. *āmīcus*, i; see 1. *ām-īcus*.

amnis, is, m. (“Water-conductor”; hence) *A stream, river* [akin to Sans. *apnas*; fr. *ap*, “water”; root NI, “to conduct”].

ām-o, āvī, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To love* [akin to Sans. root KAM, “to love”].

ām-or, ōris, m. [*ām-o*, “to love”] 1. *Love*, both in a *good and bad sense*;—at Ode

11, 32 in plur.—2. With Gen.: *An eager, or longing, desire for something*; Ode 4, 12.

an, conj. [prob. a primitive word] 1. Introducing the second half of a disjunctive sentence expressing doubt: *Or*.—2. With first clause to be supplied: *Whether or not*.

Anācrēon, ontis, m. *Anacreon*; a Greek lyric poet, born at Teos, a town of Ionia [Gr. *Ἀνακρέων*].

Anchīses, æ (Acc. *Anchisen*, Ode 15, 31), m. *Anchises*; a Trojan prince, son of Capys and father of Æneas. He was borne from the flames of Troy on the shoulders of his son. His death is recorded as having taken place at Drepanum [Gr. *Ἀνχίσις*].

Ancus, i, m. *Ancus*, i. e. *Ancus Marcius*, the fourth king of Rome.

ān-īma, īmæ, f. (“That which breathes or blows”; hence) *A breeze, gale, of wind* [akin to Sans. root AN, “to breathe”].

ān-īmus, īmi, m. (“That which blows or breathes”; hence, “vital power, life”; hence) 1. *The rational soul in man*.—2. *Mind*.—3. *Intellect, reason*.—4. *Courage, spirit*.—5. *Feeling, sentiment*.—6. *Disposition, character*.—7. *Affection* [akin to Sans. root AN, “to breathe”].

1-nũo, nũi, nũtum, nũere,
: a. [for ad-nũo; fr. ăd,
"; nũo, "to nod"] ("To
to" in token of assent,
; hence, "to promise by a
"; hence) *To promise.*

1-nus, ni, m. ("That
h goes round, a circuit";
æ) Of time: *A year*
n to Sans. AM, "to go";
ati, "time"; also to Gr.
es = ἐν-ιαυτός, "a year"].
ite, adv. and prep.: 1.
.: *Before, previously.*—
rep. gov. Acc.: *Before.*
ntōnĩus, ii (Voc. Antōni,
2, 26), m. *Antonius*; see
s.

ius, ūs, f. *An old woman.*
p-is, is, f. ("The drinker
upper" of the dew, juice
owers, etc.; hence) *The*
akin to Sans. root pī, "to
k"; the a is a prefix].

1-ŷum, ii, n. ("The thing
aining to water"; hence,
ery or water parsley";
æ) *Parsley* in general, the
æ of which were often
by the ancients for
lets [akin to Sans. ap,
ter"].

pollĩn-āris, āre, adj.
ollo, Apollĩn-is, "Apollo"]
o belonging to, *Apollo*;
ed to *Apollo*.

-prēcōr, prēcātus sum,
ĩri, 1. v. dep. [for ad-
or; fr. ăd, "to"; prēcōr,
pray"] *To pray to; to*

*address prayers to; to in-
voke.*

Apri-lis, lis, m. [contr. fr.
ăpēri-lis; fr. ăpēri-o, "to
open"] ("The opening (thing,
i. e.) month") *April*; the
month in which the earth
opens itself for fertility.

1. Ap-ŭlus, ŭli, m. ("One
pertaining to—i. e., here,
dwelling near—water") *An*
Apulian; an inhabitant of
Apulia, a country of S.E. Italy,
on the coast of the Adriatic.—
Hence, Ap-ŭlus, ŭla, ŭlum,
adj. *Of, or belonging to, the*
Apuli; Apulian [akin to Sans.
ap, "water"].

2. Apŭlus, a, um; see 1.
Apŭlus.

ăqu-a, æ, f.: 1. *Water.*—
2. *A stream* [akin to Sans. ap,
"water"].

ăquĩ-la, læ, f. ("The quick,
or rapid, one") *An eagle*
[akin to Gr. ὤκ-ύς, "swift";
Sans. dsu, "quickly"].

ār-a, æ, f. (old form ăs-a)
("A seat or raised place";
hence, "an elevation or
structure" of wood, stone,
etc.; hence, with reference to
purposes of worship) *An altar*
[prps. akin to Sans. root ăs,
"to sit"; ds-ana, "a seat"].

arbĩtr-ŷum, ii, n. [arbĩter,
arbĩtr-i, in force of "a judge
or umpire"] ("A thing per-
taining to an arbĩter"; hence)
Judgment, decision, definitive

sentence:—*facere arbitria*, (to make, i. e.) to pass judgment, etc.

arbor, *ōris* (old form *arbos*, *ōsis*), f. *A tree*.

Arcădia, *æ*, f. *Arcadia*; the central state of the Peloponnēsus (now the Morea) in ancient S. Greece.

arcus, *ūs*, m. *A bow*.

ardēo, *arsi*, *arsum*, *ardere*, v. n. ("To burn"); hence, "to burn, or be inflamed, with love"; hence, transitively) With Acc. of the object loved: *To burn, or be inflamed, with the love or desire of*.

arg-entum, *enti*, n. ("Silver"; hence) *Silver-plate*, *silver-work* [akin to Sans. *raj-atam*, "silver," as "the shining thing"; fr. root *RAJ*, "to shine"; cf. *ἀργ-ῦρος*].

argū-tus, *ta*, *tum*, adj. [*argū-ō*, "to make clear"] ("Making itself clear or perceptible"; hence, "that affects the hearing" whether agreeably or disagreeably; hence, as a poetical epithet of either a musician or a poet) *Melodious*, *clear-sounding*, *of melodious voice*.

ār-īdus, *īda*, *īdum*, adj. [*ār-ēo*, "to be dry"] 1. *Dry*, *parched*.—2. *Withered*.

ar-ma, *mōrum*, n. plur. ("Things adapted" to any purpose; hence, "implements"; hence) 1. *Arms*,

weapons.—2. *War*, *warfare* [prob. Gr. *ἀρ-α*, "to adapt"

ar-rōgo, *rōgāvi*, *rōgātum* *rōgāre*, l. v. a. [for *ad-rōgo* fr. *ād*, "to"; *rōgo*, in force of "to propose" a law] ("I propose" a law "to" the *Comitia Curiata*; hence, "I adopt," as explained at end of article; hence) *To appropriate to one's self, to claim as one's own, to assume*.—N.B. When a man had no children of his own, he was permitted to adopt those who should be legally viewed as his children, in order that his name and the sacred rites of his family might not be lost. The adoption of a person who was his own master (*sui juris*) was called *arrogatio*, and the adopted was said *arrogare* the adopter because validity was given to the transaction at the *Comitia Centuriata* by the "proposing and carrying a bill in that assembly of the citizens. In the case of a person who was still under the authority of his father (in *patriā potestātē*) being adopted, the necessary formalities were observed before a magistrate, and were such as were used in emancipation. In this case the transaction was termed *adoptio*, "a taking, or receiving to one's self."

ar-a, *tis*, f.: 1. *Art*, *ski*

—2. As practically exhibited: *An art*, etc.—3. *A work of art*; Ode 8, 5.—4. Moral character of a man, whether in good or bad sense; *mode or manner of acting*; Ode 15, 12.—5. *Knowledge, an accomplishment* [either akin to ἀρ-ω, “to join,” and so “a joining”; or fr. ἀρ-ο, “to plough,” and so “a ploughing,” as the earliest and most important act of skill].

arx, arcis, f. [for arc-s; fr. arc-εο, “to enclose”] (“The enclosing thing”; hence) *A castle, citadel*, etc.

ast; see at.

astrum, i, n. *A star*; also, any celestial luminary or body [Gr. ἀστρον].

at (ast), conj. *But* [akin to Sans. *atha*; Gr. ἀρ-δρ, “but”].

āter, tra, trum, adj.: 1. *Black*.—2. *Dark, gloomy, dismal, sad*, etc.

at-que (contr. ac), conj. [for ad-que; fr. ad, “in addition”; quē, “and”] *And also; and*.

Auct-umnus (Aut-), umni, m. [auct-us, “an increase”] (“The thing pertaining to auctus”; hence) *The autumn*.

aud-ax, ācis, adj. [aud-εο, “to dare”] *Daring, bold*.

audēo, ausus sum, audēre, 2. v. semi-dep. With Inf.: *To dare, or venture, to do, etc., something*.

aud-īo, īvi or īi, itum, īre, 4. v. a. (“To give ear to”; hence) 1. *To hear*.—2. Of a prayer, etc., as Object: *To listen, or lend an ear, to; to regard, grant, hear*, etc.—3. With accessory notion of obedience: *To hear obediently; to obey, heed*, etc.—Pass.: **aud-īor**, itus sum, īri [akin to Gr. αὐς (= οὖς), αὐτ-εῖς, “ear”].

Aufidus, i, m. *The Aufidus* (now *The Ofanto*); a river of Apulia noted for its violent and rapid course.

Augustus, i, m. [augustus, “majestic; sacred”] *Augustus (Cæsar)*; the cognomen of Octavianus after he attained to undivided authority. At Ode 2, 43 there is an allusion to the return of Augustus to Rome after he had compelled the Sygambri, Usipetes, and Tenctheri to sue for peace, B.C. 15.

aula, æ, f. (“A fore-court”; hence) *A palace*, etc. [Gr. αὐλή].

aura, æ, f. *Air, breeze* [Gr. αἶρα].

aur-ēus, ēa, ēum, adj. [aur-um, “gold”] (“Of, or belonging to, aurum”; hence) 1. *Made of, or ornamented with, gold; golden, gold-*.—2. *Morally, etc.: Golden, excellent, noble*, etc.

aur-um, i, n. (“The burn-

ing thing"; i. e. "the glittering, or shining, metal") *Gold*; —at Ode 2, 39 = the Golden Age [akin to Sans. root *USH*, "to burn"; Gr. *αὔρον*].

Ausōn-īa, īæ, f. [Ausōn-es, "the Ausones"; a very ancient and perhaps Greek name of the primitive inhabitants of Middle and Lower Italy] ("The land of the Ausones, Ausonia"; hence) *Italy*.—Hence, **Ausōnī-us**, a, um, adj. *Italian*.

Ausōnīus, a, um; see Ausōnīa.

auspīc-īum, īi, n. [auspex, auspīc-is, "a bird-inspector," i. e. one who marks the flight and cries of birds, and thence makes predictions] ("A thing pertaining to an *auspex*"; hence, "foretelling by means of birds, auspices"; hence, with reference to the auspices taken by the commander of an army, etc.) *Command, guidance, authority, etc.*

Aus-ster, stri, m. ("The drier") *The South wind* [Gr. *αὖω*, "to dry"].

aut, conj. *Or*:—aut . . . aut, *either* . . . or.

āv-ārus, āra, ārum, adj. [āv-ēo, "to desire earnestly"] ("Earnestly desirous"; hence, with respect to wealth) *Covetous, avaricious*.

āv-ēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, v. a. *With Inf.*: *To long,*

or eagerly desire, to do, etc. [akin to Sans. root *AV*, "to desire"].

āv-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [āv-ēo, "to desire eagerly"] ("Desiring eagerly"; hence) *Greedy of gain, avaricious, covetous*.

āv-vī-s, āvīs, f. *A bird*;—for infelix avis at Ode 12, 6 see Itys [akin to Sans. *vi*, "a bird"; the a is prob. a prefix].

1. **barbārus**, a, um, adj.: 1. *Foreign, barbarian*.—As Subst.: **barbārus**, i, m. *A foreigner, barbarian*.—2. In character: *Savage, cruel, barbarous* [Gr. *βάρβαρος*].

2. **barbārus**, i; see 1. barbārus.

bēā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [bē(a)-o, "to make happy"] *Happy, prosperous, fortunate, etc.*—As Subst.: **bēātus**, i, m. *One who is happy, a happy man*.

Bellērōphōn, ntis, m. *Bellerophon* (otherwise called Hippōnōus), a son of Glaucus, king of Corinth. In order to be purified from a murder which he had committed, Bellerophon fled to Prætus, king of Argos, whose wife Sthenobœa, or Anteia, fell in love with the stranger. Upon his rejecting her advances she accused him of attempts on her chastity, and insisted on

her husband putting him to death. Proetus was unwilling to kill him with his own hand, and therefore sent him with a sealed letter to his father-in-law, Iobates, king of Lycia, in which that monarch was requested to effect his destruction. Hereupon Iobates sent him to kill the fire-breathing Chimæra, which was at that time ravaging his country. Bellerophon undertook the task assigned to him. Mounted on the winged horse Pegasus, which Minerva lent to him, he killed the monster, and thus escaped the fate intended for himself. Subsequently to this adventure he attempted to ascend to heaven on his winged horse; but his horse throwing him off (see Ode 11, 28), he fell on the plains of Alë in Syria. According to some accounts he was killed by the fall; according to others he escaped death, but wandered about in blindness caused by the lightnings hurled at him by Jupiter [Gr. Βελλεροφῶν].

bell-icus, *ica*, *icum*, adj. [bell-um, "war"] *Of, or belonging to, war; warlike, martial.*

b-ellum, *elli*, n. [old form *dū-ellum*; fr. *dū-o*, "two"] ("A contest, etc., between two parties"; hence) *War, warfare.*

bēlū-ōsus, *ōsa*, *ōsum*, adj. [bēlū-a, "a monster"] *Full of, or abounding in, monsters.*

bēn-ē, adv. [obsol. *bēn-us* = *bōn-us*, "good"] ("After the manner of the *venus*"; hence) *Well*, in the fullest meaning of the term.

bēn-i-gn-us, *n*, *um*, adj. [for *bēn-i-gēn-us*; fr. *bēu-us* (= *bōnus*), "good"; (i) connecting vowel; *GEN*, root of *gigno*, (in pass.) "to be born"] ("Born good"; hence) 1. *Kind, friendly, benignant.*—2. *Liberal, bounteous, beneficent.*

bēo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. n. With Acc. of person and Abl. of thing: *To make one happy with something; to reward one with, or exalt one to, something.*

Bērēcynt-ius, *ia*, *ium*, adj. [Bērēcynt-us, "Berecynthus"; a mountain in Phrygia sacred to Cýbēlē] 1. *Of, or belonging to, Berecynthus; Berecynthian.*—2. *Phrygian.*


bīb-o, *i*, *itum*, *ēre*, 3. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: *To drink*, e. g. wine; Ode 13, 4.—2. ("To drink" a liquid; hence) Poetically: With a river as Object: *To drink of, i. e. to dwell, or live, near or by*; Ode 15, 21 [root *BI* (= *πi* in *πι-νω*, "to drink") reduplicated].

bīpenn-is, *is*, f. [bīpenn-is,

"having two edges"] ("A thing having two edges"; hence) *A two-edged axe, double-axe, axe.*


bi-s, num. adv. [for du-is; fr. dū-o, "two"] *Twice.*

blandus, a, um, adj. Of things: *Agreeable, pleasant, charming, etc.*

bōnus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Good* in the fullest meaning of the term, *excellent*.—2. *Brave, valiant, etc.*—3. *Mentally or morally: Virtuous, upright, etc.*—As Subst.: **bōni**, ōrum, m. plur. *Virtuous or upright persons; the virtuous, etc.*—4. *Favourable, propitious.*—5. To denote measure, degree, etc.: *Good, i. e. large, considerable, etc.*; Ode 2, 46.—6. *Of honourable birth, of noble origin.* 

Comp.: **mēllor**; Sup.: **optīmus**.
bos, bōvis, comm. gen. ("The lowing or bellowing one"; hence) *A cow or ox*;—Plur. *Cattle* [akin to Gr. βούς].

Breuni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Breuni*; a Rhætian people dwelling in the North of the modern Tyrol about Mount Brenner. Their capital, Breunorum Caput, is probably the modern Brunecken.

brēvis, e, adj. In time: *Short, brief.*  (Comp.: **brēv-ior**); Sup.: **brēv-issīmus** [akin to Gr. βραχύς, "short"].
Britannus, i, m.: 1. *A*

Briton.—2. *The country of the Britons; Britain.*

brū-ma, mæ, f. [for brev-ma; fr. brēv-īo, "to shorten"] ("That which is shortened"; hence, "the shortest day in the year, the winter-solstice"; hence) *Winter-time, winter.*

cādo, cēcīdi, cāsum, cādēre, 3. v. n. ("To fall down"; hence) 1. *To fall, perish, etc.*—2. Of the tongue, or speech, as Subject: *To fall, die away, fail, etc.* [akin to Sans. root **çAD**, "to fall"].

cādus, i, m. *A jar, esp. for wine* [Gr. κάδος].

cād-es, is, f. [cād-o, "to slay"] *A killing or slaying; slaughter*;—at Ode 4, 59 in plur.

Cæsar, āris, m. ("Hairy One") *Cæsar*; a cognomen in the Julian family at Rome; esp. of Caius Julius, the first Roman emperor, assassinated by Brutus and Cassius.—In this fourth book of Horace's Odes the name is used only of Augustus, the nephew and successor of Julius Cæsar, and the patron and friend of Horace [akin to Sans. **keça**, "hair"].

Cālāber, bra, brum, adj. *Calabrian*;—at Ode 8, 20 **Cālābræ Pīērides** = the poems of Ennius, who was a native of Calabria (now Terra d'O-

tranto), a country of ancient Lower Italy.

călșo, ūi, no sup., ěre, 2. v. n. ("To be warm or hot"; hence) With Abl. of beloved object: *To glow with the love of, to be enamoured of.*

Căles, ūm, f. plur. *Cales* (now *Calvi*), a town of ancient S. Campania celebrated for its wine.

call-șo, prps. no perf. nor sup., ěre, 2. v. n. [call-um, "hard skin"] ("To have *callum*"; hence, "to be thick-skinned"; hence, "to be practised or skilful"; hence) With Inf.: *To know, or understand, how to do, etc.*

călor, ōris, m. [cāl-șo, "to be hot"] ("Heat, warmth"; hence) *The flame of love, ardent passion*;—at Ode 9, 11 in plur.

Cămēna, æ, f. ("She who praises or narrates") 1. *A Muse*.—2. *Poetry, poems* [akin to Sans. root *çamś*, "to praise or narrate"].

campus, i, m.: 1. *An even place, a plain, a field*.—2. With Martius: *The Campus Martius*; a large grassy plain in Rome on the banks of the Tiber, originally the property of the Tarquinii, after whose expulsion it was dedicated to Mars;—whence its name. It was used by the Romans for games, exercises, purposes of

recreation, and military drill; and was also the place where the Comitia Curiata were held [prob. akin to Gr. *κῆπος*, "a garden"].

cand-ŭdus, ŭda, ŭdum, adj. [cand-șo, "to glisten"] 1. *Glistening, dazzling white*.—2. *Beautiful, fair, etc.*

căno, cēcŭi, cantum, căn-ěre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To sing of; to celebrate in song or verse*.—2. With clause as Object: *To utter something in song, to sing forth, etc.*

Cantăber, bri, m.: 1. *A Cantabrian*; an inhabitant of Cantabria, a province of Hispania Tarraconensis, in the region of the modern Biscay.—2. In collective force: *The Cantabrians*.

can-tus, tūs, m. [căn-o, "to sing"] ("A singing"; hence) *A song, strain, etc.*

căpio, cēpi, captum, căpēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To take*.—2. *To seize, catch, capture, lay hold of*.—3. *To take in war; to capture, make prisoner*.—Pass.: căpior, captus sum, căpi.

Căpîtdlŭm, ŭi, n. *The Capitol*; the temple of Jupiter at Rome built on the summit of Mons Saturnius or Tarpeius. At Ode 3, 9 there is an allusion to the custom of a victorious general, crowned with laurel, passing in triumph

to the Capitol, and there offering sacrifices to Jupiter for the successes he had achieved. The Capitol was burnt on three occasions: viz.: 1. B.C. 83, during the troubles consequent upon the struggle between Sylla and Marius; after which it was rebuilt by Sylla and dedicated by Catulus.—2. A.D. 70, by the soldiers of Vitellius. Vespasian rebuilt it.—3. A.D. 80, in the brief reign of Titus, during a conflagration that raged at Rome for three days and three nights. Domitian re-erected it in a very magnificent way.

capr-ĕa, ĕa, f. [cāper, capr-i, "a goat"] *A species of wild goat; a roe.*

captus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cāpio.

cāp-ut, ūtis, n. *The head* [akin to Sans. *kapāla*, Gr. *κεφαλή*].

cār-ĕo, ūi, ūtum, ĕre, 2. v. n. ("To shear or be shorn"; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, 1]: *To be without; to be destitute or devoid of* [akin to *kap*, a root of *κείρω*, "to shear"].

car-men, mĕnis, n. ("The praising thing"; hence) 1. *A poem, ode.*—2. *A song or strain; poetry* [akin to Sans. root *çams*, "to praise"].

Carpāth-ŭs, ĭn, ūtum, adj. [*Carpāthus*, "Carpathus"

(now *Scarpanto*), an island in the Ægean Sea] *Of, or belonging to, Carpathus; Carpathian.*

carp-o, si, tum, ĕre, 3. v. a. ("To pluck, pluck off"; hence) 1. *Of a bee as Subject: To rifle the sweets of, to gather food or honey from.*—2. *To consume, destroy*;—at Ode 9, 33 *obliviones* is the Subject of *carpĕre* [akin to Gr. *ἀρ-άω*, "to seize"].

Carthāgo, ĭnis, f. ("New Town") *Carthage*; a city of Northern Africa, long the rival of Rome, and represented as having been built by Dido, after she had fled from Tyre. It was destroyed by Scipio Africanus the Younger at the close of the third Carthaginian War, B.C. 146.

cā-rus, ra, rum, adj. *Beloved, dear* [for *cam-rus*; akin to Sans. root *काम*, "to love"].

Castor, ōris, m. *Castor*; a son of Jupiter and Leda, and the twin-brother of Pollux. After death Castor and his brother were placed in the heavens as the constellation *Gĕmĭni*, i. e. "The Twins," which served as a guide to mariners. Hence they were invoked as deities [Gr. *Κάστωρ*].

cas-tus, ta, tum, adj.: 1. *Chaste, pure.*—2. In a religious

sense: *Holy, sacred, pious*, etc. [akin to Gr. καθ-αὐτός, "pure"].

cāterva, æ, f. ("A troop or band"; hence) *A troop, company* of foreign soldiers, as opposed to the Roman legions;—at Ode 9, 43 in figurative force.

Cēcrops-ius, ÿa, ŷum, adj. [Cecrops, Cēcrops-is, "Cecrops"; the most ancient king of Attica, and founder of the citadel at Athens] ("Of, or belonging to, Cecrops; Cēcropian"; hence) *Athenian*; see *Itys*.

cēl-er, ěris, ěre, adj. [CEL, root of cel-lo, "to urge on"] ("Urged on"; hence) *Swift, rapid, quick*;—at Ode 6, 39 fold. by Inf.

cēl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To hide, conceal*.—Pass.: cēl-or, ātus sum, āri [akin to Gr. καλ-ύπτω, "to cover"].

Censōrinus, i, m. *Censorinus* (*Caius Marcius*), who was consul in the year B.C. 7. The 8th Ode of the present Book is addressed to him.

Centaurus, i, m. *A Centaur*.—According to mythology the Centaurs were a race of beings, partly horse and partly man, inhabiting the mountainous parts of Thessaly. They are most celebrated for their fight with the Lapithæ at the marriage-feast of Pirithōus

the king of the latter, when they were defeated with great slaughter and driven from their country [Gr. Κένταυρος].

centum, num. adj. indecl. *A hundred*;—at Ode 1, 15 put for an indefinitely large number [akin to Sans. çatan, Gr. ἑκατόν].

Cēr-es, ěris, f.: 1. *Cĕres*; the goddess of agriculture.—2. *Corn, grain*, etc. [akin either to Sans. root KRI, "to create," and so, "the Creator or Producer"; or to Sans. root çĒĀ, "to ripen," and so, "She who ripens"].

cēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [cēr-a, "wax"] ("To wax"; i. e.) *To cover, or overlay, with wax; to form, or make, of wax*.—Pass.: cēr-or, ātus sum, āri.

certā-men, mĭnis, n. [cert(a)-o, "to contend"] ("That which contends"; hence) *A contest, fight*, etc.

cer-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. n. intens. [CER, root of cer-no, "to fight"] ("To fight"; hence) *To vie eagerly, to contend*.

cer-vus, vi, m. ("The horned one"; hence) *A stag*;—at Ode 4, 50 used figuratively.

cētĕrus, a, um (rare in sing.), adj. *The other; the remaining*.—As Subst.: a. cētĕri, ōrum, m. plur. *The*

others, the rest.—b. cētōra, ōrum, n. plur. (sc. membra) *The remaining parts of the body*; Ode 2, 60.

ceū, adv. *As, like as, just as.*

Cē-us, a, um, adj. [Cē-os or Cē-a, "Ceos or Cea" (now "Zia"), one of the most important of the Cyclades Islands, over against the promontory of Sunium] *Of, or belonging to, Ceos or Cea*; *Cea*;—Cēa Camenæ = the poems of Simonides, who was a native of Ceos.

chart-a, æ, f. ("A leaf of the Egyptian papȳrus-plant"; hence, "paper"; hence, as written on paper) *A writing, poem, etc.* [Gr. χαρτ-ης].

Chīa, æ; see Chīus.

Chīmæra, æ, f. *Chimæra*; a fabled fire-breathing monster in Lycia, with the fore part that of a lion, the middle that of a goat, and the hinder part that of a dragon [Gr. Χίμαιρα, "Goat"].

Chī-us, a, um, adj. [Chī-os, "Chios" (now "Scio"), an island of the Ægæan Sea, on the coast of Ionia, famed for its wine and marble] *Of, or belonging to, Chios*; *Chian*.—As Subst.: Chīa, æ, f. *The Chian maiden*;—or, at Ode 13, 7 the word may be merely *a maiden's name*; viz. *Chia*.

chorda, æ, f. The string,

or chord, of a musical instrument [Gr. χορδή].

chōrēa, æ, f. *A dance, esp. in a ring* [Gr. χορεία].

chōrus, i, m.: 1. *A dance*.—2. *A multitude, band, etc.* [Gr. χορός].

Cīnāra, æ, f. *Cinara*; a woman beloved by Horace.

cīnis, ěris, m. Sing. and Plur. *Ashes* [akin to Gr. κόνις, "dust"].

circ-a, prep. gov. acc. [prob. akin to circ-us, "a ring or circle"] 1. Locally: *Round, around, about*.—2. In time: *About*.

citrē-us, a, um, adj. [citr-us, "the citrus-tree"] ("Of, or pertaining to, citrus"; hence) *Of citrus-wood*.

cīv-ilis, ile, adj. [cīv-is, "a citizen"] *Of, or pertaining to, a citizen or to citizens*; *civil*.

cīv-itas, itātis, f. [id.] ("The condition of the *civis*"; hence, "citizenship"; hence) *The citizens*.

clā-des, dis, f. ("A breaking" to pieces; hence) *Slaughter, etc.* [Gr. κλάω, "to break"].

clār-e, adv. [clār-us, "clear"] ("After the manner of the *clārus*"; hence) *Clearly, plainly, manifestly, evidently*. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: clār-ius.

clār-ius, comp. adv.; see clāre.

clār-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.

v. a. [clār-us, "illustrious"]

1. *To render illustrious, renowned, or famous.*—2. With second Acc.: *To render a person, etc., illustrious, etc., as being that denoted by the second acc.*

clā-rus, ra, rum, adj. ("Heard"; hence, "clear," or "distinct," in sound; hence) 1. In appearance: *Clear, bright, shining, glittering, brilliant.*—2. Of persons: *Illustrious, famous, renowned* [prob. akin to Sans. root *ḥṛu*, Gr. *κλέω*, Lat. *clū-ēo*, "to hear"].

1. Claudius, īi, m. *Claudius*;—at Ode 14, 29 = Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar, the son of T. Claudius Nero and Livie Drusilla before the marriage of the latter with the Emperor Augustus. He was adopted by Augustus, and succeeded him in the Empire.—Hence *Claud-ius*, īa, ūm, adj. *Of or belonging to, Claudius, Claudian.*

2. Claudius, a, um; see 1. Claudius.

clau-do, si, sum, dēre, v. a. *To shut, close* [akin to Gr. *κλείω*, "to shut"].

clī-ens, entis (Gen. plur. *clīentium* and *clīentum*), comm. gen. [for *clū-ens*, which is also found; fr. *clū-ēo*, "to hear"] ("The hearing one"; hence) *A client.*

clī-vus, vi, m. [for *clin-vus*; fr. *clin-o* (found only in compound and derivative words), "to lean"] ("The leaning, or sloping, thing"; hence) *A gently rising ground; a hill, eminence*;—at Ode 2, 35 *sacer clivus* = a part of the "Via Sacra," along which triumphal processions passed on to the Capitol at Rome.

cœl-estis, este, adj. [cœlum, "heaven"] 1. *Of, or belonging to, heaven; heavenly.*—2. *Divine, celestial, glorious as the gods*; Ode 2, 18.

cœl-um, i, n. *Heaven*;—at Ode 8, 29 used figuratively for "the summit of prosperity, happiness, glory," etc. [akin to Gr. *κοῖλος*, "hollow"].

cō-hībēo, hībūi, hībītum, hībēre, 2. v. a. [for *cō-hābēo*; fr. *co* (= *cum*), "together"; *hābēo*, "to hold"] ("To hold together"; hence) *To keep back, detain, stop, etc.*:—*cervos colibere arcu*, (*to stop stags with the bow*; i. e.) *to slay, or kill, stags with arrows*, Ode 6, 34.

Colchi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Colchians*; the inhabitants of Colchis (now Mingrelia), a country of Asia Minor;—at Ode 4, 63 there is an allusion to the dragon's teeth which Jason sowed in Colchis, and from which armed men sprang up [Gr. *Κολχοί*].

collis, is, m. *A hill* [akin to Gr. *κολώνη*].

collum, i, n. *The neck*.

cōlo, cōlūi, cultum, cōlēre, 3. v. a. ("To abide, or dwell, in" a place; hence) Of the soil: *To till, cultivate*.—Pass.: cōlor, cultus sum, cōli [akin to Sans. root कृष्टि, "to dwell"].

cōlor, ōris, m.: 1. *Colour, hue*.—2. Of persons: *Complexion*; esp. *beautiful complexion, beauty*.

cōlumba, æ, f. *A dove*.

cōma, æ, f. Sing. and Plur.: 1. *The hair of the head*.—2. Of trees, etc.: *Leaves, foliage* [Gr. *κόμη*].

cōm-e-s, cōmītis, comm. gen. [for com-i-t-s; fr. com (= cum), "together"; i, root of ēo, "to go"; (t) epenthetic] ("One who goes with" another; hence) 1. *A companion*.—2. Plur.: *A retinue, suite, attendants*.

cōm-issor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.: 1. *To revel, carouse*.—2. Folkl. by in c. Acc.: *To go into a place and there revel or carouse*; Ode 1, 11 [Gr. *καὶ-ᾄω*, "to revel"].

com-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [com (= cum), "together"; mitto, "to cause to go"] ("To cause to go together"; hence) 1. Of battle: *To engage in, join, commence*.

—2. With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]:

To trust, entrust.—Pass.: com-mittor, missus sum, mitti.

com-mōd-us, a, um, adj. [com (= cum), "with"; mōd-us, "a measure"] ("Having mōdus with" some thing or person; hence, of things, "suitable, convenient") Of persons: *Friendly, kind, courteous*, etc.

cō-mo, mpsi, mptum, mēre, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. cō-ēmo; fr. co (= cum), "together"; ēmo, "to take"] ("To take, or gather, together"; hence) Of the hair: *To comb, arrange, dress*, etc.—Pass.: cō-mor, mptus sum, mī.

com-pes, pēdis (Nom. and Dat. Sing. prob. not in use), f. [com (= cum), "together"; pes, "a foot"] ("That which has, or keeps, the feet together"; hence, "a fetter, or shackle, for the feet"; hence) Of love: *A fetter, bond, chain*.

com-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [com (= cum), "together"; pōno, "to put"] ("To put together"; hence) *To lay up for the purpose of keeping, to store away*;—at Ode 14, 52 = "to lay aside."—Pass.: com-pōnor, pōsitus sum, pōni.

compōsītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of compōno.

comptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cōmo.

con-cil-ium, li, n. [for **con-cil-ium**; fr. **con** (= cum), "together"; **cil-o**, "to call"] ("A calling together"; hence) *A meeting, assembly, collected body, band of persons.*

con-cino, cīnti, no sup., cinere, 3. v. a. [for **con-cano**; fr. **con** (= cum), in "strengthening" force; **cāno**, "to sing of"] *To sing of, celebrate in song, etc.*

con-disco, didīci, no sup., discere, 3. v. a. [**con** (= cum), in "augmentative" force; **disco**, "to learn"] *To learn thoroughly or well.*

con-do, didi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [**con** (= cum), "together"; **do**, "to put"] ("To put together"; hence) 1. *To lay up in store, to store up.*—2. *To conceal, hide.*—3. Of time, etc., as Object: *To bring to an end, to live throughout, to pass or spend.*—Pass.: **con-dor**, dītus sum, di.

conjux, ūgis, comm. gen. [for **conjug-s**; fr. **CONJUG**, verbal root of **conjungo**, "to join together"] ("One joined together" with another; hence) Of women: *A wife, spouse.*

con-sacro, sēcraui, sēcra-tum, sēcra-re, 1. v. a. [for **con-sacro**; fr. **con** (= cum), in "augmentative" force; **sacro**, "to make sacred"] ("To make wholly sacred"; hence)

Of persons as Object: *To elevate to the rank of a deity, to deify.*

consil-ium, ūi, n. [prob. for **consul-ium**; fr. **consul-o**, "to consult"] ("Consultation"; hence) 1. *Plan, purpose, counsel.*—2. *Advice, counsel.*—3. *Discretion, prudence, etc.*

consul, ūlis, m. *A consul*; one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually after the expulsion of the kings;—at Ode 9, 39 used figuratively; as are also the follg. subst. **jude**x, and **victor**.

contūdērim, perf. subj. of **contūdo**.

con-tundo, tūdi, tūsum, tundere, 3. v. a. [**con** (= cum), in "intensive" force; **tundo**, "to bruise or pound"] ("To bruise, or pound, exceedingly"; hence) Of abstract Objects: *To weaken, break down, check, repress, etc.*

c-ōp-la, lā, f. [contr. fr. **cō-ōp-la**; fr. **co** (= cum), in "intensive" force; **ops**, **ōp-is**, "means" of any kind] ("Abundant means"; hence) Plur.: Milit. t. t.: *Forces, troops.*

cornix, icis, m. *A crow* [akin to Gr. *κορώνη*, "a crow"].

cōrōna, ō, f. *A wreath, garland, crown* [*κορώνη*, "a crow"; hence, "anything

curved or bent like a crow's bill"; hence, "a garland," etc.].

corp-us, *ōris*, n. ("That which is made or formed"; hence) *The body* [akin to Sans. root *KLIP*, "to make"].

Cōus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cos* or *Cōos*; an island in the *Ægean Sea* famed for its weaving [Gr. *Kōos*].

cras-tīnus, *tīna*, *tīnum*, adj. [*cras*, "to-morrow"] *Of to-morrow, to-morrow's*.

crē-do, *dīdi*, *dītum*, *dēre*, 3. v. a. ("To put faith in"; hence) *To think, suppose, imagine, credit, believe*;—at *Ode 9*, 1 folld. by Objective clause [akin to Sans. *crat*, "faith"; do, "to put"].

crēd-ūlus, *ūla*, *ūlum*, adj. [*crēd-o*] *Believing, easy of belief, credulous, confiding*.

crēmo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. *To burn, consume by fire*.—Pass.: *crēmor*, *ātus sum*, *āri*.

crē-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. *To beget*.—Pass.: *crē-or*, *ātus sum*, *āri* [akin to Sans. root *KRI*, "to make"].

crē-sco, *vi*, *tum*, *scēre*, 3. v. n. ("To spring up"; hence) 1. *To increase in size; to grow, or become, larger*.—2. *To increase in number, to become more numerous, to multiply, be augmented*.—3.

To increase in distinction, glory, etc.; to prosper, become great, etc.

crī-nis, *nis*, m. [for *crē-nis*; fr. *CRĒ*, root of *crē-sco*, "to grow"] ("The growing thing"; hence) *The hair of the head* [cf. *θρίξ, τριχ-ός*, akin to Sans. root *DRIH*, "to grow"].

crūd-ēlis, *ēle*, adj. *Of persons: Wrathful, cruel, hard-hearted* [akin to Sans. root *KRU DH*, "to be wrathful"].

cūb-ile, *ilis*, n. [*cūb-o*, "to lie down"] ("A thing for lying down"; hence) *A couch, bed*.

culp-a, *æ*, f. ("A deed"; hence, in bad sense) *A fault, etc.* [akin to Sans. root *KLIP*, "to make"].

culp-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [*culp-a*, "a fault"] *To find fault with, blame*.—Pass.: *culp-or*, *ātus sum*, *āri*.

1. **cultus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *cōlo*.

2. **cul-tus**, *tūs*, m. [for *col-tus*; fr. *cōl-o*, "to work or cultivate" the ground, etc.] ("A working, cultivation"; hence, "a manner, or style, of living"; hence) 1. *Clothing, dress, esp. of a splendid kind; splendour*.—2. *Instruction, training*.

cum, prep. gov. abl. *With*;—written after personal pro-

nouns, *e.g.* *mecum* for *cum* me [akin to Gr. *ξύν* (for *κύν*), *σύν*; Sans. *sam*].

cune-tor, *tātus sum*, *tāri*, 1. v. dep. *To delay, linger* [akin to Sans. root *ḥANK*, "to fluctuate, doubt"].

cunctus, *a*, *um* (most frequently plur.), adj. [contr. from *conjunctus*, P. perf. pass. of *conjungo*, "to join or unite together"] ("United together"; hence) *All, the whole, the whole of*.—As Subst.: *cuncta*, *ōrum*, n. plur. *All things, the whole of the things*.

Cūp-ido, *idīnis*, m. [*cūp-īo*, "to desire"] ("Desire, longing"; hence, the passion of "love"; hence) Personified: 1. *Cupid*, the god of love or desire.—2. Plur.: *Cupids*, *Loves*; Ode 1, 5.

cupressus, *i*, f. *A cypress-tree* [Gr. *κυπάρισσος*].

cu-r (anciently, *quo-r*), adv. [contr. fr. *quā rē* or *cui rē*, the Abl. and Dat. of *qui* and *res*, respectively] *Why? for what cause? wherefore?*

cūr-a, *ae*, f. [for *cōr-a*; fr. *cōr-o*, old form of *quār-o*, "to seek"] ("The seeking thing"; hence, with accessory notion of trouble) 1. *Care, carefulness, attention*.—2. *Care, anxiety, solicitude, trouble, grief, sorrow, etc.*

cūr-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. n. [*cūr-a*, "care"] *To care*

for or about; to trouble one's self about, etc., a matter.

curr-us, *ūs*, m. [*curr-o*, "to run"] ("A running; that which runs"; hence) *A chariot, car*.

curs-īto, *ītāvi*, *ītātum*, *ītāre*, 1. v. n. intens. [*curs-o*, "to run about"] *To keep running about*.

curv-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [*curv-us*, "bent, curved"] ("To make *curvus*"; hence) *To curve*.—Pass.: *curv-or*, *ātus sum*, *āri*.

cur-vus, *va*, *vum*, adj.: 1. *Bent, curved*.—2. Of a shore: *Winding, etc.* [akin to Gr. *κυρ-τός*, "curved, arched"].

cuspis, *īdis*, f. ("A point"; hence) *A spear, lance, javelin* [akin to Sans. root *ṣo*, "to sharpen"].

cust-os, *ōdis*, comm. gen. ("One who covers"; hence) *A keeper, guardian* [akin to Gr. *κεύθ-ω*, "to cover"].

cycnus, *i*, m. *A swan*;—at Ode 3, 20 there is a reference to the supposed melody of a dying swan;—at Ode 2, 25 used of a "poet"; see *Dircæus* [Gr. *κύκνος*].

Cyḍōnī-us, *a*, *um*, adj. [*Cyḍōnī-a*, "Cydonia" (now "Canea"), a town on the N.E. coast of Crete (now Candia)] ("Of, or belonging to, Cydonia; Cydonian"; hence) *Cretan*;—at Ode 9, 17 allusion is

made to the skill of the Cretans as archers.

Dædal-ēus, ēa, ēum, adj. [Dædal-us, "Dædalus"; an Athenian, father of Icarus, and builder of the Cretan labyrinth. In order to escape from Crete he made wings of wax for himself and his son; but the latter, soaring too near the sun, had his wings melted, and fell into the sea called after him—"The Icarian Sea"] *Of, or belonging to, Dædalus; Dædalean.*

dam-num, ni, n. ("The subduing or damaging thing"; hence) *Hurt, harm, damage, injury, loss*:—damna cœlestia, *the losses of*, i. e. occasioned by, *the heavens* = "the fleeting away of the seasons," Ode 7, 13.

Dānūbīus, īi, m. *The river Danube*; see Ister.

dap-s, is (Gen. Plur. seems not to occur), f. ("A sacrificial feast"; hence) *A rich feast, a banquet* [akin to *δαρ*, root of *δαπ-ρω*, "to devour," and *δαρ-αμη*, "expense"].

Dardān-us, a, um, adj. [Dardān-us, "Dardanus"; son of Jupiter and Electra, founder of the city of Dardania in Troas, and ancestor of the royal family of Troy] ("Of, or belonging to, Dardanus; *Dardan*"; hence) *Trojan.*

Daunīus, a, um; see Daunus.

Daunus, i, m. *Daunus*; an ancient king of Apulia.—Hence, **Daun-yus**, īa, īum, adj. ("Of, or belonging to, Daunus; Daunian"; hence) *Italian, Roman.*

dē, prep. gov. abl. *About, respecting, concerning*; Ode 7, 21, where alone it occurs in this book of Horace's Odes.

dē-a, æ, f. [akin to *dē-us*, "a god"] *A goddess.*

dē-bēo, būi, bītum, bēre, 2. v. a. [contr. fr. *dē-hābēo*; fr. *dē*, "from"; *hābēo*, "to have"] ("To have or hold from" a person; hence) *To owe*, whether actually or figuratively;—at Ode 4, 37 *debeas* is the (pres.) subj. in oblique interrogation [§ 149] in connection with pron. quid.

dēc-em, num. adj. indecl. *Ten* [akin to Sans. *daç-an*, Gr. *δέκα-a*, "ten"].

dēc-ens, entis, adj. [dēc-ct, "it is becoming"] 1. *Comely, graceful.* — 2. *Well-formed, handsomely shaped, noble in appearance.*

dē-cīdo, cīdi, no sup., cīd-ēre, 3. v. n. [for *dē-cādo*; fr. *dē*, "down"; *cādo*, "to fall"] ("To fall down"; hence) 1. *Of the hair of the head: To fall off.* — 2. *To sink down in death, to die.*

dēcōr-us, a, um, adj. [dēc-

or, *dēcōr-is*, "gracefulness, beauty," etc.] ("Having *dēcōr*"; hence) 1. *Becoming, graceful, etc.*—2. *Adorned, decorated, etc.*

dē-cresco, *crēvi*, *crētum*, *crescere*, 3. v. n. [*dē*, denoting the "removal" or "reversal" of the fundamental notion of the word to which it is prefixed; *cresco*, "to increase"] *To grow less, diminish, decrease.*

dē-curro, *curri* and *cūcurri*, *cursum*, *curre*, 3. v. n. [*dē*, "down"; *curro*, "to run"] With Abl. dependent on prep. in verb [§ 122, a]: *To run down from*;—at Ode 2, 5 applied to a mountain-stream.

dēc-us, *ōris*, m. [*dēc-et*, "it is becoming"] ("That which is becoming"; hence) *Glory, dignity, honour.*

dēdēris, 2. pers. sing. fut. perf. ind. of *do*; Ode 7, 20, where observe the quantity of the final syllable.

dē-dūco, *duxi*, *ductum*, *dūcere*, 3. v. a. [*dē*, "down"; *dūco*, "to lead"] ("To lead down"; hence) Of a custom: *To derive.*—Pass.: *dē-dūcor*, *ductus sum*, *dūci*.

dēductus, a, um, P. part. perf. of *dēdūco*.

dē-fendo, *fendi*, *fensum*, *fendere*, 3. v. a. [*dē*, "away from"; obsol. *fendo*, "to beat or strike"] ("To beat or

strike away from" one; hence) *To protect, defend* [*fendo* is akin to Sans. root *HAN*, "to strike"].

dē-ficō, *feci*, *fectum*, *ficere*, 3. v. n. [for *dē-fācio*; fr. *dē*, "away from"; *fācio*, "to make"] ("To make" one's self be "away or removed from" a thing; hence) Of moral qualities: *To fail, to be wanting.*

dē-fundo, *fūdi*, *fūsum*, *fundere*, 3. v. a. [*dē*, "down from"; *fundo*, "to pour"] ("To pour down from"; hence) With Abl. dependent on prep. in verb [§ 122, a]: *To pour out of or from.*—Pass.: *dē-fundor*, *fusus sum*, *fundi*.

dēfūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *dēfundo*.

Dēiphōbus, i, m. *Deiphobus*; a son of Priam king of Troy, and husband of Helen after the death of Paris. Next to Hector he was considered the bravest of the Trojans [Gr. *Διφῶβος*, "Foe-scarer"].

dē-jicō, *jeci*, *jectum*, *jicere*, 3. v. a. [for *dē-jācio*; fr. *dē*, "down"; *jācio*, "to cast"]

1. *To dislodge, or drive down, an enemy from a position.*—2. *To slay, kill.*—3. Of buildings, etc., as Object: *To cast, or hurl, down; to overthrow.*

dēlec-to, *tāvi*, *tātum*, *tāre*, 1. v. a. intens. [for *dēlac-to*;

fr. *dēlic-ŷo* (through true root *DELAC*), "to allure away"; hence) *To delight, please*.—Pass.: *dēlec-tor, tātus sum, tāri*.

dē-lēo, lēvi, lētum, lēre, 2. y. a. [*dē*, in "strengthening" force; *lēo* (found only in composition), "to blot out"] ("To blot out"; hence) Of poems, etc., as Object: *To destroy, put an end to*;—at Ode 9, 10 without nearer Object.

dēlīcī-æ, ārum, f. plur. [*dēlicī-o*, "to allure"] ("That which allures"; hence) *Pleasure, delight*, etc.

Dēl-ŷus, ŷa, ŷum, adj. [*Dēl-os*, "Delos" (now "Dile"), the central island of the Cyclades; see Cyclades. The myth is that Jupiter caused it to rise out of the sea and become suddenly visible (whence its name), in order that it might receive Latona when about to become the mother of Apollo and Diana] Of, or belonging to, Delos; *Delian*:—*Dēlŷa fōlŷa, Delian leaves*, i. e. laurel leaves (of which a victor's crown was formed), the laurel being sacred to Apollo, Ode 3, 6:—*Dēlŷa dēa, the Delian goddess*, i. e. Diana, who was born at Delos; see above.

dē-mitto, mīsi, missum, mīttēre, 3. v. n. [*dē*, "down";

mitto, "to send"] *To send down*.

dē-mōvēō, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. [*dē*, "away"; *mōvēō*, "to move"] ("To move away"; hence) *To remove, turn away*.

dēns, tis, m. ("The eating thing"; hence) *A tooth* [prob. shortened fr. *ēdens, ēdent-is*, part. pres. of *ēd-o*, "to eat"; akin to Sans. *dant-as*, fr. root *AD*; and Gr. *δδός* (Ionic *δδών*), *δδόντ-os*, fr. root *ēd*].

dē-pello, pūli, pulsus, pellēre, 3. v. a. [*dē*, "away"; *pello*, "to drive"] *To drive away*.—Pass.: *dē-pellor, pulsus sum, pelli*.

dēpulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *dēpello*.

dēreptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *dēripō*.

dē-rīpō, rīpui, reatum, rīpēre, 3. v. a. [for *dē-rāpō*; fr. *dē*, "away"; *rāpō*, "to tear"] *To tear away*.—Pass.: *dē-rīpior, reatus sum, rīpi*.

dēsīdēr-ŷum, ŷi, n. [*dēsīdēr-o*, "to long for"] *A longing*, or ardent desire, for something not possessed; *grief*, or regret, for the loss or absence of some person or thing.

dē-sīno, sīvi or sīi, sītum, sīnēre, 3. v. a. [*dē*, "away"; *sīno* (in literal force), "to put"] ("To put away"; hence) *To leave off* or *give over*; to cease, etc.

dē-sāpīo, no perf. nor sup., *sāpēre*, 3. v. n. [for *dē-sāpīo*; fr. *dē*, denoting "removal or cessation" of the fundamental notion attaching to the word to which it is prefixed; *sāpīo*, in force of "to be wise"] ("To be not wise"; hence) *To be devoid of wisdom or understanding; to be foolish; to act foolishly*;—at Ode 12, 28 = "to cast off the restraints imposed by prudence or wisdom," and so, in reference to feasting, etc., "to revel."

dēus, *dēi* (Nom. Plur. *dī*, Odes 7, 18; 13, 1; Dat. Plur. *dīs*, Ode 6, 41), m. *A god* akin to Gr. *θεός*, and Sans. *deva*, "a god".

dēvictus, a, um, P. perf. *ass.* of *dēvinco*.

dē-vinco, *vīci*, *victum*, *vīncēre*, 3. v. a. [*dē*, denoting "completeness"; *vinco*, "to conquer"] *To conquer completely; to utterly vanquish, subdue, etc.*—Pass.: *dē-vīncor*, *victus sum*, *vīci*.

dē-volvo, *volvi*, *vōlūtum*, *olvēre*, 3. v. a. [*dē*, "down"; *olvo*, "to roll"] *To roll down or along*;—at Ode 2, 11 used figuratively.

dēvōtus, a, um, P. perf. *ass.* of *dēvōvō*.

dē-vōvō, *vōvi*, *vōtum*, *vōvre*, 2. v. a. [*dē*, "from"; *vōvō*, "to vow"] ("To vow from" *one's self*; i. e. to

transfer from one's self by a vow; hence) In a bad sense: *To devote, destine*, to some misfortune, etc.—Pass.: *dē-vōvōr*, *vōtus sum*, *vōvēri*.

dextr-a, *æ*, f. [*dexter*, *dextr-i*, "right, i. e. on the right side"] *The right hand*.

Dīāna, *æ*, f. *Diana*; daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and sister of Apollo the sun-god; see *Dēliūs*.

dīc, pres. imperat. of *dīco*.

dīc-o, *dixi*, *dictum*, *dīcēre*, 3. v. a. : 1. *To say*.—2. *To tell of, sing, celebrate in verse*.—3. *Of songs, etc.*, as Object: *To sing, etc.*—4. *To mention, state*.—Pass.: *dīc-or*, *dictus sum*, *dīci* [akin to Gr. *δῆκ-vōmī*; Sans. root *DIḶ*, "to show"].

dīdīci, perf. ind. of *disco*.

dī-es, *ēi*, m. (in sing. sometimes f.) *A day* [akin to Sans. *div*, "heaven; a day"].

dīffēro, *distūli*, *dīlātum*, *differre*, v. a. [for *dis-fēro*; fr. *dis*, "apart"; *fēro*, "to carry"] ("To carry apart, to separate"; hence) With reference to time: With Inf.: *To put off the doing, etc.*; *to defer to do, etc.*

dīf-fūgīo, *fūgi*, *fūgītum*, *fūgēre*, 3. v. n. [for *dis-fūgīo*; fr. *dis*, "in different directions"; *fūgīo*] ("To flee in different directions"; hence) Of things as Subject: *To flee away, depart*.

dīg-ītus, īti, m. ("The showing, or pointing, thing"; hence) *A finger* [from same source as **dīc-o**; see **dīc-o**].

dignōr, us; see **dignus**.

dign-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [**dign-us**, "worthy"] ("To consider *dignus*"; hence) With Inf.: *To regard as fit, or deign, to do, etc.*

dig-nus, na, num, adj. ("Shown, pointed out"; hence) 1. *Worthy*.—2. With Abl. [§ 119, a]: *Worthy or deserving of*.—As Subst.: *digna*, ōrum, n. plur. *Things worthy of one, or suitable to one, etc.* [from same source as **dīc-o**; see **dīc-o**].

dī-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. [**dī** (= **dis**), "in different directions"; **lābor**, "to glide"] ("To glide in different directions or away"; hence) Of a torch: *To fall to pieces, to fall away, to be reduced to ashes, etc.*

dīlapsus, a, um, P. perf. of **dīlābor**.

dīlū-vies, vīei, f. [**dīlū-o**, "to wash away"] ("A washing away" of the earth; hence) *An inundation, flood, deluge*.

Dirc-æus, æa, æum, adj. [**Dirc-ē**, "Dirce," a fountain in Bœotia; a country of ancient N. Greece; hence, "*Bœotia*"] *Dircæan, Bœotian*.—*Dircæus cyncus, the*

Dircæan or Bœotian swan, i. e. the poet Pindar, who was a native of Bœotia.

dī-rīgo, rexi, rectum, rīgēre, 3. v. a. [for **dī-rēgo**; fr. **dī** (= **dis**), in "strengthening" force; **rēgo**, "to keep, or put, straight"] ("To keep, or put, straight, or in a straight line"; hence) Of arrows, etc., as Object: *To send, or shoot, in a straight line; to direct, etc.*

dī-rūo, rūi, rūtum, rūēre, 3. v. a. [**dī** (= **dis**), "apart"; **rūo**, (act.) "to dash down"] ("To dash down apart"; i. e. "to separate by dashing down"; hence) *To overthrow, demolish, destroy*.

dī-rus, ra, rum, adj. *Fearful, terrible, dire* [prob. akin to Gr. *δει-δω*, "to fear"].

disco, dīdīci, no sup., disc-ēre, 3. v. a. ("To be shown" how to do, etc., something; hence) 1. *To learn*.—2. *To become acquainted with* [akin to Gr. *δεικ-νύμι*, Sans. root **DIQ**, "to show"; cf. **dico**].

dis-par, pāris, adj. [**dis**, denoting "contrariety"; **par**, "equal"] *Unequal*.—As Subst.: *One who is not one's equal*; i. e. at Ode 11, 31 "one whose rank in life is superior to one's own"; and, so, "an unequal match or alliance."

dis-tīnēo, tīnti, tentum, tīnēre, 2. v. a. [for **dis-tēnēo**;

fr. *dis*, "away"; *tēno*, "to hold"] *To hold*, or *keep*, *away*; *to detain*.

dī-sto, no perf. nor sup., *stāre*, 1. v. n. [*dī* (= *dis*), "apart"; *sto*, "to stand"] ("To stand apart"; hence) With *Dat.* [§ 106, a]: ("To be distant, or removed, from"; hence) *To differ from*, *to be different from* or *to*.

distūli, perf. ind. of *diffēro*.

dithyrambus, i, m. *A dithyramb*; a *dithyrambic poem*; a species of poetry of a lofty and at times inflated kind, cultivated at first by Doric writers, and subsequently at Athens. Its proper subject was the birth of Bacchus, but in course of time it was extended to other matters [Gr. *δithύραμος*].

dīu, adv. [old abl. form of *dies*, "a day"] *For a long time*; *long*.

dīv-es, *ītis* (also *dis*, *dītis*), adj.: 1. *Rich*, *wealthy*.—As Subst. m. *A rich man*.—2. With Gen. [§ 119, b]: *Rich*, or *abounding, in*; Ode 8, 5.—3. Of things: *Rich*, *magnificent*, *glorious*, etc.;—at Ode 8, 27 *dīvites insulæ* = *μακάριαι νῆσοι*, "the islands of the blest," the abode of departed heroes and other favourites of the gods, which according to Greek mythology were situated in the Ocean at the

extreme West [akin to Sans. root *DIV*, "to shine"].

dīv-us, i (Gen. Plur. *divūm* for *divōrum*, Ode 6, 22), m. [*dīv-us*, "divine"] *A deity, god*;—at Ode 6, 1 *Dive* = *Apollo*.

do, *dēdi*, *dātum*, *dāre*, 1. v. a.: 1. *To give*.—2. *To assign*.—Pass.: *dor*, *dātus sum*, *dāri* [akin to Gr. *δί-δω-μι*; Sans. root *DĀ*].

dōc-ēo, *ūi*, *tum*, *ēre*, 2. v. a. [akin to *dic-o*, "to say"; see *dico*] 1. *To teach*.—2. With second Acc.: *To teach* one, etc., that which is denoted by the second Acc. [§ 98].

dōc-īlis, *īle*, adj. [*dōc-ēo*, "to teach"] ("That can be taught"; hence) *Easily taught*, *apt to learn*;—at Ode 6, 43 folld. by an Objective Gen. [§ 132].

doc-tor, *tōris*, m. [*id.*] *Teacher, instructor*.

doctr-īna, *īnæ*, f. [contr. fr. *doctōri-na*; fr. *doctor*, *doctōr-is*, "a teacher"] ("A thing—here, art—pertaining to a *doctor*"; hence) *Teaching, instruction*.

doc-tus, *ta*, *tum*, adj. [*dōc-ēo*, "to teach"] ("Taught"; hence) With Inf. [§ 140]: *Skilled, or well versed, in doing, etc.*

dōl-ēo, *ūi*, *ītum*, *ēre*, 2. v. n. *To grieve, lament, deplore, sorrow*, etc.;—at Ode 4, 62 folld. by Inf.

dōmā-bīlis, bīle, adj. [dōm- (a)-o, "to tame"] ("That may, or can, be tamed"; hence) *Tameable*.

dōm-īna, īnæ, f. [akin to dōm-īnus] ("Mistress" of a family; hence) *A mistress*;—at Ode 14, 44 applied to Rome as the mistress of the world.

dōm-īnus, īni, m. [either fr. dōm-us, and so, "One pertaining to the house"; or, rather, fr. dōm-o, and so, "the subduer," etc.] *Master, lord*.

dōmītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dōmo.

dōm-o, ūi, ītum, āre, 1. v. a.: 1. *To tame*.—2. *To subdue, vanquish*.—Pass.: dōm-or, ītus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root DAM, "to tame"; Gr. δαμ-δω, "to tame"].

dōmus, i and ūs, f.: 1. *A dwelling, abode, house*.—2. *One's country, native place, home*.—Adverbial Acc.: dōm-um, *To one's, etc., country or home*; cf. [§ 101].—3. *A house, family*.

dōn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [dōn-um, "a gift"] 1. With thing as Object: *To give something as a present; to give, present, bestow*;—at Ode 8, 1 and 3, the imperf. subj. is used without a protasis or limiting clause: donārem, *I should give*, i. e. if I had wherewith to give; the inference being, but I don't

give, because I have not the means of giving.—2. a. With Acc. of person and Abl. of thing: *To present one with something*.—b. Pass. with Abl. alone: *To be presented with something*.

dō-num, ni, n. [for dā-num; fr. do, "to give"; through root DA] ("That which is given"; hence) *A gift, present*.

drāco, ōnis, m. *A species of serpent* [Gr. δράκων, "the seeing one," as a descriptive term for "a serpent"].

Drūsus, i, m. *Drusus*; i. e. Nero Claudius Drusus, the son of T. Claudius Nero and Livia Drusilla, and the brother of T. Claudius Nero Cæsar. He was born three months after his mother's divorce from her husband and her marriage with Augustus; see Claudius.

dūb-ūs, īa, īum, adj. [obsol. dūb-o, "to move two ways, vibrate to and fro"; fr. dūo, "two"] ("Vibrating to and fro"; hence, "doubtful, uncertain"; hence) Of circumstances: *Critical, dangerous, difficult, adverse*.

dūco, duxi, ductum, ducere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To lead, conduct*.—2. *To draw, attract*.—3. Of a vine: *To train*.—4. Of wine: *To take deep draughts of, to quaff*.—5. Of scents: *To draw in, inhale*.—6. *To draw in a chariot, etc.*—7. Of walls, etc.:

to *construct, raise, draw, derive, strength, etc.*—9. *To et, etc.*; Ode 2, 59.—*lance: To lead, take*

n.
m, i; see bellum.

e, adj.: 1. As opposed to, "bitter": *Sweet taste*.—2. *Sweet, disagreeable*;—at Ode also is predicated of se desipere in loco, se forming the Subst [§ 156, (3)].—3. as or things: *Dear, etc.* [usually referred to *uk-ús*].

dv. [akin to dīu, old dīes] *While, while*

i, a, um, adj.: 1. *Hard, firm*.—2. *Hard, difficult, dangerous, ready*.—4. *Stern, unfeeling*.—5. *Hard-cruel, etc.* [akin to *iva, "firm"*].

ūcis, comm. gen. [for dūc-o, "to lead"]
; i. e. a. *A conductor*,
o. *A chief*.—e. *A com-general*.

ex.
i-ŷus, īa, ŷum, adj.
Echīōn-os, "Echion";
se heroes who sprang
dragon's teeth sown
us] ("Of, or belong-

ing to, Echion; Echionian"; hence) *Of, or belonging to, Cadmus, the founder of Thebes in Bæotia; Cadmēan; founded by Cadmus.*

ēdic-tum, ti, n. [ēdic-o, "to decree"] ("That which is decreed"; hence) *A decree, ordinance, edict*:—Julia edicta, the Julian edicts, i. e. the laws etc. imposed by Augustus, a member of the Julian family, on vanquished nations.

ē-dōmo, dōmūi, dōmītum, dōmāre, 1. v. a. [ē (= ex), in "intensive" force; dōmo, "to subdue"] *To subdue, or conquer, utterly; whether actually or figuratively.*

ē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. [ē (= ex), "out"; dūco, "to lead"] *To lead out or forth*:—educero in astrā, (to lead forth into, or among, the stars; i. e.) *to draw, or raise, up to the skies.*

effīc-ax, ācis, adj. [effīc-ŷo, "to bring about"] ("Prone to bring about"; hence) *Efficient, effectual, powerful*;—at Ode 12, 20 folld. by Inf. [§ 140, 4].

ef-fūgīo, fūgi, fūgītum, fūg-ēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-fūgīo; fr. ex, "from"; fūgīo, "to flee"] *To flee from; to escape, avoid, etc.*

ef-fundo, fūdī, fūsum, fund-ēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-fundo; fr.

ex, "forth"; fundo, "to pour"] *To pour forth.*

ēg-ēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. ("To be needy; to lack"; hence) With Abl.: *To want, need, stand in need of, require* [akin to Gr. ἀχ-ήν, "needy, in want"].

ēgi, perf. ind. of āgo.

ēgo, Gen. mēi (plur. nos), pers. pron. I [akin to Gr. ἐγώ; Sans. *aham*].

Elēus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Elis*, a city in the W. of the Peloponnēsus (now the Morea), in the neighbourhood of which Olympia was situate; *Elean; Olympian*:—Elea palma = the palm gained in the Olympic Games.

ē-lēcio, lēciū, lēctum, lēcere, 3. v. a. [for ē-lācio; fr. ē (= ex), "out"; lācio, "to entice"] *To entice out; to draw forth or out*;—at Ode 12, 17 in figurative force.

ē-lūo, lūi, lūtum, lūere, 3. v. a. [ē (= ex), "out"; lūo, "to wash"] ("To wash out, remove by washing"; hence) Of abstract Objects: *To wash out, efface, remove, get rid of.*

ē-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. [ē (= ex), "out"; mōvēo, "to move"] ("To move out, or away, from a place; hence) Of care as Object: *To remove, get rid of, dispel.*

enim, conj. For.

ensis, is, m. *A sword* [akin to Sans. *asi*, "a sword"].

ēo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, v. n.: 1. *To go*.—2. Of time, etc.: *To pass, to pass along or away* [root I; akin to Sans. root I; Gr. ἐλ-μι, inf. pres. *l-éva*, "to go"].

ēpūla, ārum, f. plur. *A feast, banquet.*

ēqu-e-s, ēquītis, comm. gen. [for ēqu-i-(t)-s; fr. ēquus, "a horse"; I, root of ēo, "to go"] ("The horse-going one"; hence) *A horseman, rider.*

ēquīt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [ēques, ēquīt-is, "a horseman, rider"] ("To be an *ēques*"; hence, "to ride on horseback"; hence) Of fire, the wind, etc., as Subject: *To ride, dash onwards.*

ēqu-us, i, m. *A horse*;—at Ode 6, 13 reference is made to the wooden horse in which the Greeks concealed armed men, and by that means gained possession of Troy [akin to Gr. ἵκκος (= ἵππος), and Sans. *aṣva*].

ēreptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ēripō.

ē-rīpō, rīpui, reptum, rīp-ēre, 3. v. a. [for ē-rāpō; fr. ē (= ex), "away"; rāpō, "to snatch"] 1. *To snatch away*.—2. *To deliver, etc.*

et, conj.: 1. *And*.—et... et, both... and.—2. *Also, too*.—

3. *Eten* [akin to Sans. *ati*, "beyond"; Gr. *ἐν-τι*, "moreover"].

Et-enim, conj. introducing a corroborative clause, or one that gives the reason on which the preceding statement is founded [*et*, "and"; *enim*, for] ("And for"; hence) *For, truly, because that, since*.

Etiam, conj.: 1. *Also, too, moreover*.—2. *Even* [akin to *et*].

Eurus, i, m. *Eurus*, i. e. *the South-east wind* [Gr. *Εὔρος*, prob. fr. *εὐ-α*, "to singe"; akin to Sans. root *USH*, "to burn"].

Ē-vāgor, *vāgātus sum*, *vāgāri*, 1. v. dep. [*ē* (= *ex*), "forth from"; *vāgor*, "to wander"] ("To wander forth from"; hence) *To stray beyond, overstep*, in figurative force.

Ē-vēnio, *vēni*, *ventum*, *vēnire*, 4. v. n. [*ē* (= *ex*), "out"; *vēnio*, "to come"] *To come out or forth*.

ex-cipio, *cēpi*, *ceptum*, *cipere*, 3. v. a. [for *ex-cāpio*; fr. *ex*, "without force"; *cāpio*, "to take"] *To take, receive*.

ex-cūbo, *cūbui*, *cūbitum*, *cūbare*, 1. v. a. [*ex*, "out"; *cūbo*, "to lie"] ("To lie out of doors, etc.; hence) *To keep watch, be on guard*;—at Ode 13, 8 applied to Cupid, who is represented as keeping watch on a maiden's cheeks.

exemplum, i, n. *An example*, in the widest acceptance of the word.

ex-ercēo, *ercui*, *ercitum*, *ercere*, 2. v. a. [for *ex-arcēo*; fr. *ex*, denoting "opposition"; *arcēo*, "to enclose"] ("To drive out of the enclosure"; hence, "to drive on, keep busy, exercise"; hence) *To disturb, disquiet, agitate*, etc.

ex-igo, *ēgi*, *actum*, *igere*, 3. v. a. [for *ex-āgo*; fr. *ex*, "out"; *āgo*, "to drive"] *To drive out or away; to banish*;—at Ode 15, 18 in figurative force.

exi-tus, *tūs*, m. [*EXI*, root of *ex-ēo*, "to go out or forth"] ("A going out or forth"; hence) *An end, termination, conclusion, issue, result*.

ex-pēd-īo, *īvi* or *īi*, *ītum*, *īre*, 4. v. a. [*ex*, "out of"; *pes*, *pēd-is*, "the foot"] ("To get the foot out of a snare," etc.; hence) *To extricate, free, set free, or release* from dangers, etc.; Ode 4, 76.

ex-pērior, *pertus sum*, *pēiri*, 4. v. dep. [*ex*, in "strengthening" force; *pērior*, "to try"] 1. *To try, make trial of, put to the proof or test*.—2. In Perf. tenses: a. *To have tried, tested*, etc.; *to know by experience, find to be through trial*.—b. With second Acc.: *To find, or prove, some object*

that which is denoted by the second Acc.

ex-pers, *pertis*, adj. [for *ex-pars*; fr. *ex*, implying "negation"; *pars*, "part"] ("Having no part" in a thing; hence) With Gen. [§ 119, b]: *Devoid of; free from, without*: —*expers legis, without law*, i. e. *neglectful of, or disobedient to, law*.

expertus, a, um, P. perf. cf. *expērīor*.

ex-plīco, *plīcāvi* and *plīcīti*, *plīcātum* and *plīcītum*, *plīcāre*, 1. v. a. [*ex*, "out"; *plīco*, "to fold"] ("To fold out or asunder"; hence, as a result) *To spread, or stretch, out; to extend, etc.*

extrēmus, a, um, sup. adj. ("Outermost"; hence) Of place or position: *Last*.—As Subst.: *extrēmi*, ōrum, m. plur. *The last*, i. e. at Ode 14, 31 "the rear" of the enemy.

fāc-ies, *īei*, f. [probably *fāc-īo*, "to make"] 1. *Make, figure, form, etc.*—2. *Face, countenance.*

fācīo, *feci*, *factum*, *fācēre*, 3. v. a. ("To cause to be"; hence) 1. *To make*, in the widest sense of the term.—2. *To do, etc.*—3. Pass.: *To be made, to become.*—Pass.: *fīo*, *factus sum*, *fīeri* [akin to Sans. root *bhū*, "to be," in *causative force*].

fācund-ia, *īae*, f. [*fācund-us*, "eloquent"] ("The quality of the *facundus*"; hence) *Eloquence.*

fā-cundus, *cunda*, *cundum*, adj. [*FA*, root of (for) *fā-ri*, "to speak"] ("Full of speaking"; hence) *Eloquent.*

fāl-lo, *fēfelli*, *falsum*, *fāl-lere*, 3. v. a. ("To cause to stumble"; hence) 1. *To deceive, beguile.*—2. *To escape the notice, or elude the observation of* [akin to Gr. *σφάλλω*, "to deceive"; Sans. root *SPHAL*, "to tremble," in *causative force*].

fāma, *ae*, f. ("That which is spoken or said"; hence, "report"; hence) *Fame, reputation, renown* [Gr. *φήμη*].

fā-num, *ni*, n. [*f(a)-or*, "to speak"] ("A thing spoken"; hence) *A temple, sanctuary, fane*; as being a place dedicated to some deity by a set form of words.

fās, n. indecl. ("Divine law"; hence) *That which is right, lawful, permitted, etc.*: —*fas est, it is lawful or permitted*;—at Ode 4, 22 *fas* is the complement of the sentence, and *scire omnia* is the Subject of *est* [§ 156, (3)].

fasti, ōrum; see *fastus*.
(**fa-stus**, *sta*, *stum*, adj. [*f(a)-or*, "to speak"] ("Speaking"; only in connexion with *dies*, "a day"; "a speaking

day"; i. e. a day on which judgment could be pronounced, or a court be held; "a court-day"; hence, as Subst.:) **fasti**, ōrum, m. plur. ("Court-days"; hence, "a list of court-days, a table of the sittings of the judges"; hence, "a list of all the days in the year with their festivals and events, the names of the magistrates, etc."; hence) *Records, annals.*

fātigo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: 1. *To weary, tire, exhaust, fatigue.*—2. *To harass, plague, torment, etc.*

fā-tum, ti, n. [FA, root of (for) **fāri**, "to speak"] ("That which is spoken"; hence) 1. *Destiny, fate*;—at Ode 13, 23 in plur.—2. Plur.: *The Fates*; three goddesses who presided over the destiny, or fate, of men, states, etc.

Faust-itas, itātis, f. [faustus, "favourable"] ("The state, or condition, of the *faustus*"; hence, "favourable state or condition," etc.; hence) Personified as a goddess: *Fertility of the soil; Faust-itas.*

fau-stus, sta, stum, adj. [for fav-stus; fr. fāv-ēo, "to favour"] ("Favouring"; hence) *Favourable, auspicious, of good or fortunate omen.*

fāv-or, ōris, m. [fāv-ēo,

"to favour"] *A favouring, favour, good-will.*

fax, fācis, f. ("The shining, or brilliant, thing"; hence) 1. *A torch.*—2. Of the heavenly bodies: *Light* [akin to Gr. φα-ειν, and Sans. root BHĀ, "to shine or be splendid"].

fē-lix, licis, adj. [obsol. fē-o, "to produce"] ("Producing"; hence, "fertile"; hence) *Happy, fortunate.*

fē-mīna, mīnæ, f. [id.] ("She that produces or brings forth"; hence) *A female, a woman.*

fēr-ax, ācis, adj. [fēr-o, "to bear, produce"] With Gen.: *Productive of; producing, or bearing, in abundance; abounding in.*

fērīæ, ārum, f. plur. *Holiday, festivals.*

fērī-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [fērī-æ, "holiday"] *To hold holiday, keep festival.*

fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a.: 1. *To bear, carry, convey, bring.*—2. With the accessory notion of quickness: *To move quickly or rapidly.*—3. Of a gift, reward, etc.: *To carry off; i. e. to get, receive, obtain.*—4. Pass.: In reflexive force: ("To bear one's self along"; hence) *To move quickly or rapidly onwards; to hasten, speed, etc.*—Pass.: **fēror**, lātus sum, ferri [akin to φέρω; also to Sans. root BHRI; tūl-i is formed fr. root

TUL or TOL, whence tollo; lā-tum = tlā-tum, akin to τλάω].

fērox, ōcis, adj.: 1. *Bold, courageous, warlike, etc.*—2. *Fierce, cruel.*

ferr-ātus, āta, ātum, adj. [ferr-um, "iron"] ("Provided with *ferrum*"; hence) *Iron-clad, clad in armour.*

ferrum, i, n.: 1. *Iron.*—2. As being made of iron: *An axe.*

fēr-tīlis, tīle, adj. [fēr-o, "to produce, yield"] ("Productive"; hence) *Fruitful, fertile.*

fēr-us, a, um, adj. *Savage, wild, fierce, cruel* [akin to Gr. θήρ, in Æolic dialect φήρ, "a wild animal"].

fēr-vēo, būi, no sup., vēre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be hot, to glow.*—2. Of a stream: *To boil, rage, be agitated, etc.*

ferv-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [ferv-ēo, "to be hot"] ("Hot"; hence) *Morally or mentally: Fiery, hot, impetuous, etc.*

festīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To make haste; to hasten; to be in a hurry.*

festus, a, um, adj. *Festal, festive.*

fē-tus, tūs, m. [fē-o, "to produce"] ("A producing or bringing forth"; hence) *Offspring, progeny.*

fīd-ēlis, ēle, adj. [fīd-es,

"faith"] ("Pertaining to *fides*"; hence) 1. *Faithful, trustworthy, to be relied on.*—2. *Sincere, true, genuine.*

1. fīd-es, ēi, f. [fīd-o, "to trust"] ("Trust"; hence, as that which produces confidence) *Faith, faithfulness, fidelity*;—at Ode 5, 20 personified as a goddess.

2. fīd-es, is, f. ("The string" of a musical instrument; hence) *A stringed instrument; a lute, lyre* [Gr. σφῆ-η].

fīd-ī-cen, cinis, m. [for fīd-ī-can; fr. fīd-es, "a lute"; (i) connecting vowel; cān-o, "to play" on an instrument] ("Lute-player"; hence) *A minstrel.*

fīd-us, a, um, adj. [fīd-o, "to trust"] *Trusty, faithful.*

fīlius, īi, m. ("One caused to be"; hence) *A son* [akin to Sans. root BHŪ, "to be," in causative force].

fīdo, fīdi, fīssum, fīdēre, 3. v. a. ("To cleave"; hence) *Of time: To divide* [akin to Sans. root BHID, "to cleave"].


fī(n)g-o, fīnxi, fīctum, fīngēre, 3. v. a. ("To form, fashion, shape," etc.; hence) 1. *Of poetry, verses, etc.: To make, compose.*—2. With second

Acc.: *To make, render, a person, etc., that which is represented by the second Acc.*;—at Ode 3, 12 illum (see line 3) is the first Acc.

after *fingent*.—Pass.: *ñ(n)g-or, fictus sum, fingi* [root *FIG*, prob. akin to *thy*, root of *thy-γῶω*, “to touch”].

ñ-nis, nis, m. (and sometimes *f.* in the poets) [prob. for *ñd-nis*; fr. *ñdo*, “to divide,” through root *FID*] (“The dividing thing”; hence, “boundary”; hence) *An end, termination*.

ño, ñeri; see *ñäö*.

ñr-mus, ma, mum, adj. (“Bearing”; hence) *Strong, firm*.  Comp.: *firm-ior* [either for *fer-mus*, fr. *fēr-o*, “to bear”; or akin to Sans. root *DHRI*, “to bear”].

ñs-tīla, tīlæ, f. [prob. for *ñd-tīla*; fr. *FID*, root of *ñdo*] (“The splitting thing; i. e. capable of being split”; hence, “a reed”; hence, as made of reeds) *A shepherd's pipe, Pan-pipe*.

ñägīt-ium, ī, n. [*ñägīt-o*, “to demand or desire earnestly”] (“A demanding, etc., earnestly some bad thing”; hence) 1. *A disgraceful, shameful, or infamous act*.—2. *Shame, disgrace*.

ñam-ma, mæ, f. (“The burning thing”; hence) *A flame* [for *ñeg-ma*, fr. *φλέγω*, “to burn”].

ñā-tus, tūs, m. [*ñ(a)-o*, “to blow”] (“A blowing”; hence) Of the wind: *Breath, breeze, blast*.

ñā-vus, va, vum, adj. (“Burning”; hence) *Yellow-haired, with auburn hair* [akin to Gr. *φλέγω*, “to burn”; Sans. root *BRĀJ*, “to shine”].

ñē-bīlis, bīle, adj. [*ñē-o*, “to weep”] (“That may, or can, weep”; hence) *Weeping, tearful, doleful*.

ñēbīl-iter, adv. [*ñēbīl-is*, “doleful”] (“After the manner of the *ñēbīlis*”; hence) *Dolefully, mournfully*.

ñecto, flexi, flexum, flectere, 3. v. a. (“To bend” a thing; hence) *To bend in mind, will, etc.; to move, persuade, prevail upon, overcome, soften* [akin to *πλέκω*, “to plait or twist”].

ñōs, flōris, m. (“That which expands or blossoms”; hence) *A flower* [akin to Sans. root *PHAL*, “to expand”; or Sans. root *PHULL*, “to blossom”].

ñuc-tus, tūs, m. [for *ñugv-tus*; fr. *ñūo*, “to flow,” through root *FLUGV*] (“A flowing; that which flows”; hence) *A billow, wave*.

ñū-men, mīnis, n. [*ñū-o*, “to flow”] (“That which flows”; hence) *A stream, river*.

ñūv-ius, ī, m. [for *ñugv-ius*; fr. *FLUGV*, root of *ñūo*, “to flow”] (“The flowing thing”; hence) *A stream, river*.

ñōl-ium, ī, n. *A leaf* [akin to Gr. *φύλλον*].

fon-s, tis, m. [prob. for fund-s; fr. fund-o, "to pour forth"] ("A pouring forth—that which pours itself forth"; hence) *A spring, fountain*.

(for), fatus sum, fari, 1. v. dep. *To speak* [akin to Gr. φάω, φημί, "to say"].

fōrem (= essem), imperf. subj. of sum.

form-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [form-a, "form, beauty"] ("Full of *forma*"; hence) *Finely formed, beautiful, handsome*.

for-s, tis (only in Nom. and Abl. Sing.), f. [probably for fer-tis; fr. fēr-o, "to bring"] ("A bringing"; "that which is brought"; hence) *Chance, hazard, accident*.—Adverbial Abl.: *forte, By chance, accidentally, by accident*.

forte; see fors.

for-tis, te, adj. *Courageous, daring, bold, brave*.—As Subst.: *fortes*, ūm, m. plur.: a. *Bold, or brave, men*; Ode 9, 25.—b. *The bold, brave, etc.*; Ode 4, 29 [sometimes referred to fēr-o, "to bear"; sometimes to Sans. root DHRISH, "to be courageous, to dare"].

fort-ūna, ūnæ, f. [fors, fort-is, "chance"] ("That which belongs to *fors*"; hence) *Fortune, whether good or bad*.

fōr-um, i, n. ("A market-place") *At Rome: The forum*;

a long open space between the Capitoline and Palatine Hills, surrounded by porticoes and the shops of bankers, etc. Here the public assemblies of the people were held, justice administered, and public business in general transacted. Sometimes it is called Forum Romanum [usually considered akin to foris and foras, and so "that which is out of doors"; but prps. rather akin to Gr. root πορ (whence πόρ-ος, "a passage"), and so, "that which has a passage through it or is passed through"].

fraus, fraudis, f.: 1. *Deceit, fraud*.—2. *Injury, hurt, etc.*, produced by deception.

frēm-o, ūi, ūtum, ēre, 3. v. n. ("To make a low roaring, to roar"; hence) *Of a war-horse: To snort*.

frē-num, ni, n. (in plur. m. and n. frē-ni and frē-na) ("The holding or restraining thing"; hence) 1. *A bridle*, including bit, head-piece, and reins.—2. *Bridle* in figurative force; *restraint, a check, etc.* [akin to Sans. root DHRĪ, "to hold"].

frīg-us, ōris, n. [frīg-ēo, "to be cold"] *Cold, coldness*;—at Ode 7, 9 in plur.

1. **fro-nis**, ntis, f. *A forehead, brow* [akin to Sans. bhrū, and Gr. ὀφρύς].

2. *frons*, *frondis*, f. : 1. *A leaf*.—Sing. in collective force: *Leaves, foliage*.—2. *A garland, or crown, of leaves*;—at Ode 2, 36 of a victor's laurel crown.

frux, *frūgis* (mostly plur.), f. [for *frug-s*; fr. *frūor*, in etymological meaning of "to eat," through root *FRUG*] ("The thing eaten"; hence) *Fruits of the earth, corn, grain*.

fūg-a, æ, f. [*fūg-īo*, "to flee"] *Flight*;—at Ode 8, 15 in plur.

fūg-ax, ācis, adj. [*FUG*, root of *fūg-īo*, "to flee"] *Apt, or prone, to flee; fleeing*.

fūgīo, *fūgi*, *fūgītum*, *fūg-ēre*, 3. v. n. and a. : 1. Neut. : *To flee, flee away, take to flight*.—2. Act. : a. *To flee from*.—b. *To escape, escape from* [akin to *φύγω*, root of *φεύγω*, "to flee"; and also Sans. root *BHUG*, "to bend": Pass. in reflexive force: "to incline one's self"].

fūg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*fūg-a*, "flight"] *To put to flight; to chase, or drive, away*.—Pass. : *fūg-or*, ātus sum, āri.

fulgēo, *fulsi*, no sup., *fulg-ēre*, 2. v. n. *To flash, glitter, gleam, glisten, shine*;—at Ode 11, 5 in figurative force [akin to Gr. *φλέγω*].

ful-men, *mīnis*, n. [for *fulg-*

men; fr. *fulg-ēo*, "to flash"] ("The flashing thing"; hence) *A lightning-flash; a thunder-bolt*;—fulminis minister ales = the eagle, which in mythology was represented as attendant on Jove.

fulvus, a, um, adj. *Reddish yellow, tawny*;—at Ode 2, 60 folld. by Acc. of "Respect" [§ 100].

fū-mus, mi, m. ("The rushing, or shaken, thing"; hence) *Smoke* [akin to Gr. *θύω*, "to rush"; also to Sans. root *DHU* or *DHŪ*, "to shake"; whence *dhūma*, "smoke"].

functus, a, um, P. perf. of *fungor*.

fungor, *functus sum*, *fungi*, 3. v. dep. With Abl. [§ 119, a] : *To perform, execute, discharge, fulfil, etc.*:—virtute *fungi, to perform, i. e. to exhibit or display, valour*.

fū-nus, *nēris*, n. : 1. *A dead body, corpse*.—2. *Death, destruction*;—at Ode 14, 49 in plur.

fūr-or, ōris, m. [*fūr-o*, "to rage"] ("A raging"; hence) *Rage, madness, fury*.

Gall-īa, īæ, f. [*Gall-i*, "the Gauls"] *The country of the Gauls; Gaul*.

Gānŷmēdes, is, m. *Ganymedes*; a son of Laomedon king of Troy. On account of his beauty he was carried off

by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to heaven, and there made Jupiter's cup-bearer [Gr. Γανυμήδης].

gaudēo, gāvīsus sum, gaudēre, 2. v. n. semi-dep. *To rejoice, delight, be pleased* [akin to Gr. γηθέω].

gaud-īum, īi, n. [gaud-ēo, "to rejoice"] *Joy, gladness, delight.*

gēl-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [gēl-o, "to freeze"] ("Freezing"; hence) *Icy cold, cold*; —at Ode 5, 25 applied to a person instead of his country.

gē-mīnus, mīna, mīnum, adj. [prob. for gen-mīnus; fr. gēn-o, "to bring forth"] ("Brought forth, or born," with another; hence) *Twin-born, twin-*.

gēmo, ūi, ītum, ēre, 3. v. a. *To mourn for or over; to bewail, bemoan.*

gēn-a, æ, f.; mostly plur. *A cheek* [akin to Gr. γέν-v, "chin"].

Gēnauni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Genauni*; a people of Rhætia.

gen-s, tis, f. [gēn-o, "to beget"] ("A begetting"—"that which is begotten"; hence, "a clan or house"; hence) *A nation, race, people.*

gēn-us, ēris, n. ("Birth, descent, origin"; hence) 1. *High, or noble, birth.*—2. *A race, nation* [gēn-o (= gigno),

"to bear, produce"; and: "a bearing or producing cf. Gr. γέν-os].

Germānia, æ, f. *Germany*; gēro, gessi, gestum, gērēi 3. v. a. ("To bear, carry hence) Of war: *To wag carry on.*

gest-īo, īvi or īi, ītum, īi 4. v. n. [gest-us, "a gesture"] ("To use gestures," esp. f. joy; "to exult"; hence) *Wi* Inf.: *To desire earnestly do, etc.*

Gētæ, ārum, m. plur. *The Getae*; a Thracian people of the Danube, adjoining the Dacians.

Græc-īa, īm, f. [Græc "the Greeks"] *The country of the Greeks; Greece*;—Ode 5, 35 the country is p for those who inhabit it.

Grains, a, um, adj. *Gree Grecian.*—As Subst.: *Grain* i, m. *A Greek.*

grā-men, mīnis, n. ("The thing eaten" by cattle; hence) *Grass* [akin to Gr. γρά-s Sans. root GRAS, "to eat"].

Grātīa, æ; see Grātīæ.

Grātīæ, ārum, f. plur. [grāt a, "loveliness or grace"] *The personifications of "grat a": The Graces*; the (three) goddesses of loveliness, et Their names were Aglaia, E phrosynē, and Thalia.—Sing Grātīa, æ, f. *The Grace* [c Gr. Χάριτες].

grātus, ta, tum, adj. *Dear, pleasing, delightful.* ☞

Comp.: grāt-ior [prob. akin to χαίρω (root χαρ), "to rejoice"].

grāvis, e, adj. ("Heavy" in weight; hence) 1. *Heavy, severe.*—2. *Weighty, grave*;—at Ode 9, 8 used of the Epic poetry of Stesichorus.—3. With Dat. of disadvantage [§ 107]: *Severe, hard, destructive*, etc. [akin to Gr. βαρ-ύς; Sans. gur-u, for original gar-u].

grāv-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [grāv-is, "heavy, burdened"] ("To feel heavy, or burdened, at or with" something; hence) *To disdain to bear, to throw a rider*; Ode 11, 27.

hābēo, ūi, ūtum, ēre, 2. v. a. *To have, possess* [prob. akin to ἄπ-τομαι, "to lay hold of"; also to ἄρ-ῖο, "to seize or grasp"].

hābītā-bilis, bīle, adj. [hābīt(a)-o (v. a.), "to inhabit"] *That may, or can, be inhabited; habitable.*

Hannibal, ālis, m. *Hannibal*; the commander of the Carthaginian armies in the second Punic War [Hebrew or Phœnician word: "Favour of Baal"].

Hasdrūbal, ālis, m. *Hasdrūbal*; a brother of Hannibal, who was slain in an engage-

ment with the Roman Consuls C. Claudius Nero and M. Livius Salinator during the second Punic War; see Mēt-a-urum [Hebrew or Phœnician word: "Help of Baal"].

Hector, ōris, m. *Hector*; the eldest son of Priam, slain by Achilles, who fastened his dead body to a war-chariot, and dragged it three times round the walls of Troy [Ἑκτωρ, "Fast-holder"; i. e. one who is the prop or stay of a place].

hēdēra, æ, f. *Ivy.*

Hēlēn-ē, ēs, f. ("Torch") *Helene* or *Helen*; a daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and the wife of Menelaus. Her abduction by Paris, son of Priam king of Troy, was the cause of the Trojan War [Ἑλένη = ἑλάνη].

herb-a, æ, f. ("That which feeds or is eaten"; hence) *Herbage, grass*, and all that is comprehended under the English expression of "green food"; a *herb*;—at Ode 2, 55 in plur. [akin to Gr. φέρβ-ω, "to feed" (whence φορβ-ή, "a pasture," as that which supplies food to cattle), and Sans. root BHARB, "to eat"; cf. grā-men, "grass" (as "that which is eaten" by cattle); akin to Gr. γρά-ω, "to eat"; γρά-ῖω, "to gnaw"; and Sans. root GRAS, "to eat"].

Herōclēs, is, m. *Hercules.*

son of Jupiter and Alcēmā, celebrated more especially on account of the twelve labours imposed on him by Eurystheus, king of Mycēnæ, whom he was ordered by the Fates to serve for twelve years. After death he was deified as the god of strength and the guardian of riches [Hercles—the Etruscan form of Gr. Ἡρακλῆς—with *u* inserted].

hēres, ēdis, m. and sometimes f. ("An orphan"; hence) *An heir* [akin to Gr. χῆρ-*os*, "deprived of"].

Hespēr-ya, iā, f. [Hespēr-us, "the evening star"; hence, "the West"] ("The land of the west"; hence) *Italy*.

Hespēr-ius, iā, ium, adj. [id.] *Western*.

heu, interj. *Alas!*

hīb-ernus, erna, ernum, adj. [for hīēm-ernus; fr. hīems, hīēm-is, "winter"] *Of*, or *belonging to, winter; winter-*.

hīc, hūc, hoc (Gen. hūjus; Dat. huic), pron. dem. *This*.—As Subst. (of all genders, and of both numbers): *This person or thing*, etc.—Opposed to *ille*, *hic* usually denotes "the latter":—*hic . . . ille*, (*this man . . . that man*, i. e.) *the latter* (viz. Scopas) . . . *the former* (i. e. Parrhasius), Ode 8, 7 [akin to Sans. pronominal root *i*, aspirated; with *c* (= *ce*), demonstrative suffix].

h-in-c, adv. [for hi-im-c; fr. hi, base of hi-c; locative suffix im; c = demonstrative suffix *ce*] ("From this very"; hence) 1. *From this place; hence*.—2. In time: *After this*.

Hippōlytus, i, m. *Hippolytus*; a son of Theseus and Hippōlytē. After the death of Hippōlytē, Theseus married Phædra, who became deeply enamoured of Hippolytus. When she found that her passion was not returned, she accused him to his father of having made improper overtures to her. Thereupon Theseus cursed him, and entreated Pōseidōn (Neptune) to destroy him. On one occasion, therefore, as Hippolytus was riding in his chariot near the sea, Pōseidōn sent a bull from the water, which so terrified the horses, that they overturned the chariot and dragged Hippolytus about till he was dead [Gr. ἵππόλυτος, "Horse-looser"].

hispīdus, a, um, adj. *Rough, hairy*, etc.

hō-dīe, adv. [for hoc die, the respective ablatives sing. of hic, "this"; dies, "a day"] 1. *On this day, to-day*.—2. *At the present time, now*.

hōdī-ernus, erna, ernum, adj. [hōdī-e, "to-day"] *Of to-day; to-day's*.

Hōmērus, i, m. *Homer*; the great epic poet of the Greeks [Gr. *Ὅμηρος*].

hōmo, īnis, comm. gen. *A human being; a person; a man or woman.*

hōnēs-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for hōnor-tus; fr. hōnor, "honour"] ("Provided with honour"; hence) *Honourable, worthy, virtuous, etc.*—As Subst.: **hōnestum**, i, n. *That which is honourable, honour.*

hōnor, ōris, m.: 1. *Honour.*—2. *An honour, dignity, etc.*

hōra, æ, f. *An hour* [Gr. *ῥα*].

Hōrātīus, īi (Gen. *Hōrātī*, Ode 6, 44), m. *Horatius* (*Quintus*, with the cognomen *Flaccus*), the great lyric Roman poet, was born in the territory of Venusia on the 8th December, B.C. 65; and died on the 17th November, B.C. 8.

horre-ndus, nda, ndum, adj. [horrē-o, "to shudder at"] ("Shuddered at"; hence) *Dreadful, terrible, fearful, terrific.*

horrēum, i, n. *A store-house*;—at Ode 12, 18 of a room for wine.

horr-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [horr-ēo, "to stand on end"] ("Standing on end, shaggy," etc.; hence) 1. *Rough, rugged, wild, savage.*—2. In character, manners, etc.; *Rude, unpol-*

ished, uncouth, blunt, stern.—

3. *Terrible, frightful, horrid.*

hortus, i, m. *A garden* [Gr. *χόρος*, "an enclosed place"].

hos-tis, tis, comm. gen. ("The eating one"; hence, "a stranger or foreigner" entertained as a guest; hence) 1. Of persons: *An enemy, or foe, of one's country*;—Plur.: *The enemy in collective force.*—2. Of an eagle: *A foe* [prob. akin to Sans. root *GHAS*, "to eat"].

hūc, adv. [for hoc, adverbial neut. acc. of hic, "this"] *To this place, hither.*

hūm-erus, ēri, m. *A shoulder* [akin to Gr. *ἄμ-ος*].

hūm-us, i, f. *The ground* [akin to Gr. *χαμ-αί*, "on the ground"].

Hydra, æ, f. *The Hydra*; a water-snake inhabiting the Lernean Lake, killed by Hercules. It had seven heads, and as fast as one of these was cut off, two sprang up in its place; hence the expression *crēvit* in *Herculem*, Ode 4, 62 [Gr. *Ἵδρα*, "Water-snake"].

Ibēr-īa, īæ, f. [Ibēr-es, "the Ibères," the Gr. name for Spaniards] *The country of the Ibères; Iberia, Spain.*

īc-o, i, tum, ēre, 3. v. a. *To strike, smite.*—Pass.: **īc-or**, tus sum, ī.

1. *ictus*, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *ico*.

2. *ic-tus*, *tūs*, m. [*ic-o*, "to strike"] ("A striking"; hence) 1. *A stroke, blow*.—2. In music: *A striking, or playing, of instruments, etc.*; —at Ode 6, 36 folld. by Subjunctive Gen. *pollicis*, whereby it is shown that the *ictus* was caused by the *pollex*.

I-dem, *ēā-dem*, *i-dem* (Gen. *ējusdem*; Dat. *ēidem*), pron. dem. [pronominal root *i*; with demonstrative suffix *dem*] ("That very"; hence) 1. *The same*.—2. When something new is added respecting a person or thing already mentioned: *Likewise, also, too, moreover*.

Idōmēneus (quadrissyll.), *ēi*, m. *Idomeneus*; a Cretan prince, who led a Cretan force to take part in the siege of Troy, and showed himself one of the bravest of the Greek leaders [Gr. *Ἰδομενεύς*, "He that is the strength of Ida"].

Idōnēus, a, um, adj. *Fit, suitable, etc.*

Id-ūs, *ūum*, f. plur. [prob. *id-ūo*, "to divide"] ("The dividings or divisions") *The Ides*; the fifteenth day of the months March, May, July, and October; the thirteenth day of the remaining months.

ignis, *is*, m. *Fire* [akin to Sans. *agni*, "fire"].

i-gnōtus, *gnōta*, *gnōtum*, adj. [for *in-gnōtus*; fr. *in*, "not"; *gnōtus* (= *nōtus*), "known"] *Unknown*.

Ilex, *ilicis*, m. *The holm-oak, or scarlet-oak*.

Ilīa, *æ*, f. *Ilia*; a poetical name of Rhea Silvia, daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus.

Ilīos, *īi*, f.; *Ilīum*, *īi*, n. *Ilīos* or *Ilīum*; a name of Troy, obtained from Ilus, a son of Tros; see *Trōja* [Gr. *Ἰλῖος*, *Ἰλῖον*].

il-lācrīmābīlis, *lācrīmābīle*, adj. [for *in-lācrīmābīlis*; fr. *in*, "not"; *lācrīmābīlis*, "for which tears are shed"] ("For which tears are not shed"; hence) *Unwept, unlamented*.

il-le, *la*, *lud* (Gen. *illius*; Dat. *illi*), pron. adj. [for *is-le*; fr. *is*] *That*.—As Subst. (of all genders and both numbers): *That person or thing; he, she, it, etc.*; see *hic*, at end of article.

illic, adv. [pron. *illic*, "that"] *In that place, there*.

il-līno, *lēvi*, *lītum*, *līnere*, 3. v. a. [for *in-līno*; fr. *in*, "upon"; *līno*, "to smear"] ("To smear upon"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To lay upon, to spread over*.—Pass.: *il-līnor*, *lītus sum*, *līni*.

illītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *illīno*.

illuc, adv. [adverbial neut. of *illic*, "that" person or thing] 1. *To that place, thither*, etc.—2. *In that direction*, etc.

illustr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*illustr-is*, "lighted up, bright"] ("To make *illustris*"; hence) *To light up, make bright, illumine*.

im-bell-is, e, adj. [for *in-bell-is*; fr. *in*, "not"; *bell-um*, "war"] *Unwarlike, unfit for war, peaceful*.

imber, bris, m. *A heavy rain; a pelling shower or storm* [akin to Gr. *βῆσπος*].

im-itor, itātus sum, itari, 1. v. dep. ("To make like"; hence) *To imitate; to represent in appearance* [root *IM*, akin to *μιμ-έομαι*].

im-mā-nis, ne, adj. ("Not to be measured"; hence) 1. *Vast, huge, immense*.—2. *Wild, fierce*.—3. *Monstrous in its nature, etc.; horrible, frightful* [for *in-mā-nis*; fr. *in*, "not"; Sans. root *mā*, "to measure"].

im-mensus, mensa, mensum, adj. [for *in-mensus*; fr. *in*, "not"; *mensus*, "measured"] ("Unmeasured"; hence) *Vast, huge, immense*.

im-möl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for *in-möl-o*; fr. *in*, "upon"; *möl-a*, "meal"] ("To sprinkle meal upon" a victim; hence) *To sacrifice*,

offer in sacrifice.—Pass.: **im-möl-or**, ātus sum, āri.

immortālīa, um; see *immortālis*.

im-mortālis, mortāle, adj. [for *in-mortālis*; fr. *in*, "not"; *mortālis*, "mortal"] ("Not mortal, immortal"; hence) *Undying, imperishable, endless, eternal*.—As Subst.: **immortālīa**, um, n. plur. *Eternal, or imperishable, things*.

im-mūn-is, e, adj. [for *in-mūnis*; fr. *in*, "not"; *mūnis*, "serving"] ("Not serving"; hence, "free, or exempt," from a public service, etc.; hence, "free from," etc., things generally; hence) *Without, or not, contributing to the cost of an entertainment; scot-free*.

im-par, pāris, adj. [for *in-par*; fr. *in*, "not"; *par*, "equal"] *Not equal, unequal*.

im-pello, pūli, pulsus, pellere, 3. v. a. [for *in-pello*; fr. *in*, "against"; *pello*, "to push"] 1. *To push, drive, or strike against; to hit, strike*.—2. With accessory notion of motion: *To drive forwards, urge on, impel*.—Pass.: **impellor**, pulsus sum, pelli.

impēr-ium, īi (Gen. *impērī*, Ode 15, 14), n. [*impēr-o*, "to command"] 1. *A command, order, behest*.—2. *A realm, empire*.

im-petro, petrāvi, petratum,

pētrāre, 1. v. a. [for in-patro; fr. in, "without force"; patro, "to accomplish"] *To accomplish, bring to pass; to get, obtain, procure*, esp. by entreaty, etc.—Pass.: **impētror**, **pētrātus sum**, **pētrāri**.

impēt-us, ūs, m. [impēt-o, "to fall upon, or attack"] 1. *An attack, assault, onset*.—2. *Impetuosity, violence, force*.

im-pīger, pīgra, pīgrum, adj. [for in-pīger; fr. in, "not"; pīger, "indolent"] ("Not indolent"; hence) *Active, indefatigable, energetic, unwearied*;—at Ode 14, 22 folld. by Inf. [§ 140, 4].

im-pīus, pīa, pīum, adj. [for in-pīus; fr. in, "not"; pīus, "devout"] ("Not pīus"; hence) *Wicked, impious*.

im-plācīdus, plācīda, plācīdum, adj. [for in-plācīdus; fr. in, "not"; plācīdus, "gentle"] ("Not placidus"; hence) *Rough, savage, fierce*, etc.

im-pōno, pōsūi, pōsītum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [for in-pōno; fr. in, "upon"; pōno, "to put"] With Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To put, or place, upon*.—Pass.: **im-pōnor**, pōsītus sum, pōni.

im-portū-nus, na, num, adj. [for in-portū-nus; fr. in, "not"; portus, (uncontr. gen.) portū-is, "a harbour"] ("Not pertaining to a portus";

hence, "unfit, unsuitable"; hence) With reference to disposition, character, etc.: *Harsh, churlish, rude, unmannerly*, etc.

impōsītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **impōno**.

im-pūdēns, pūdēntis, adj. [for in-pūdēns; fr. in, "not"; pūdēns, "bashful, modest"] ("Not pudens"; hence) 1. *Bold, shameless, impudent*.—2. In adverbial force: *Boldly, shamelessly, impudently*.

impulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **impello**.

impūn-e, adv. [impūn-is, "without punishment"] *With impunity, without punishment*.

in, prep. gov. abl. and acc.: 1. With Abl.: a. *In*.—b. *On, upon*.—c. *In the case of*.—2. With Acc.: a. *Into*.—b. *Upon*.—c. Of motion upwards: *Up to, to*.—d. *Against*.—e. *Towards*.—f. *As it relates or refers to; in reference to, as to*, etc.—g. Of time: (a) *Unto, till, up to*.—(b) *For*:—in ævum, *for ever*.—h. *After, according to, in accordance with*.—i. To denote the object, design, etc.: *To, for*.

incend-īum, īi, n. [incend-o, "to burn"] *A burning, conflagration*;—at Ode 8, 17 in plur.

in-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, cīdēre, 3. v. a. [for in-cædo; fr. in, "into"; cædo, "to cut"]

("To cut into"; hence) *To engrave*.—Pass.: *in-cīdor*, *cisus sum*, *cīdi*.

incisus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *incido*.

in-clūdo, *clūsi*, *clūsum*, *clūdēre*, 3. v. a. [*in*, "in"; *clūdo* (= *claudio*), "to shut"]

1. *To shut in, to enlose*.—2. With respect to time: *To close, finish, end*.—Pass.: *in-clūdor*, *clūsus sum*, *clūdi*.

inclūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *inclūdo*.

in-cōlūmis, *cōlūme*, adj. [*in*, in "intensive" force; obsol. *cōlūmis*, "safe, unhurt"] 1. *Safe, in safety*.—2. *Unimpaired, uninjured*.

in-crēpo, *crēpui*, *crēpitum*, *crēpāre*, 1. v. a. [*in*, "against"; *crēpo*, "to make a noise"] ("To make a noise against"; hence) *To chide, censure, reprove, rebuke*.

in-dēcōro, no perf. nor sup., *dēcōrāre*, 1. v. a. [*in*, "not"; *dēcōro*, "to grace"] ("Not to grace"; hence) *To disgrace, shame, prove a disgrace or shame to*.

in-dīco, *dīcāvi*, *dīcātum*, *dīcāre*, 1. v. a. [*in*, in "augmentative" force; *dīco*, "to make known"] *To make known, point out, show, indicate*.

ind-ōl-es, is, f. [*ind-u* (= *in*), "in"; *ōl-esco*, "to grow up"] ("That which grows up in,

or within," one; hence) 1. *Natural abilities or genius, talents*.—2. *Natural disposition*.

in-dōm-ītus, *īta*, *ītum*, adj. [*in*, "not"; *dōm-o*, "to tame"] ("Untamed"; hence) *That cannot be checked or restrained; untameable*.

Indus, i, m.: 1. *An Indian; an inhabitant of India*.—2. In collective force: *The Indians*, i. e. the people of the remote East; Ode 14, 42.

in-ers, *ertis*, adj. [*in-ars*; fr. *in*, "not"; *ars*, "art"] ("Not having, or without, *ars*," in any employment; hence) 1. *Sluggish, inactive*.—2. *That renders idle or inactive*.

īnert-īa, *īæ*, f. [*īners*, *īnert-is*, "inactive"] ("The quality of the *iners*"; hence) *Inactivity, idleness, laziness*.

in-felix, *felicis*, adj. [*in*, "not"; *felix*, "happy"] ("Not *felix*"; hence) *Unhappy, unfortunate, miserable*;—at Ode 12, 6 *infelix avis* = *Progne*; see *Itys*.

infer-nus, *na*, *num*, adj. [*infer*, "below"] ("That is, or lies, below"; hence) *Of, or belonging to, the lower world*.

in-fidus, *fida*, *fidum*, adj. [*in*, "not"; *fidus*, "faithful"] *Faithless, not to be trusted*.

infimus, a, um, sup. adj. 1. *Lowest*.—2. *The lowest*

part, or bottom, of that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution; *the depths of.* (~~POS.~~ Pos.: *infērus*; Comp.: *inferior.*)

in-gens, gentis, adj. [in, "not"; gens, "a race or kind"] ("That is not of its race or kind"; hence) 1. *Vast, huge, immense.* — 2. *Mighty, powerful.*

inimic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*inimic-us*, "hostile"] *To render hostile, set at variance.*

injectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *injicō.*

in-jicō, jēci, jectum, jicere, 3. v. a. [in, "upon"; jācō, "to cast"] With Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To cast, or throw, upon, etc.*

in-ornātus, ornāta, orn-ātum, adj. [in, "not"; ornātus, "adorned"] ("Not adorned"; hence) *Uncelebrated.*

in-sci-us, a, um, adj. [in, "not"; sciō, "to know"] With Objective Gen. [§ 132]: *Not knowing, ignorant of, unacquainted with.*

in-sēro, sēvi, sītum, sērere, 3. v. a. [in, "in"; sēro, in force of "to sow or plant"] ("To sow, or plant, in" a place; hence) P. perf. pass. *Figurative force: Implanted by nature, innate, natural.* — *Pass.: in-sēror, sītus sum, sēri.*

insītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *insēro.*

in-sōlītus, sōlīta, sōlītum, adj. [in, "not"; sōlītus, "customary"] ("Not *solitus*"; hence) *Unusual, unaccustomed.*

in-spērātus, spērāta, spēr-ātum, adj. [in, "not"; spēr-ātus, "expected"] *Unexpected, unlooked for.*

in-sta-r, n. indecl. [in, "in"; STA, root of sto, "to stand"] ("That which stands in" a place; hence, "an image or statue"; hence) *Likeness* between two things;—so, only in apposition; or as a predicative adj. *Like*;—always with Gen. [Notes to Syntax, p. 138, A, 3].

in-sūl-a, æ, f. [for in-sāl-a; fr. in, "in"; sāl-um, "the sea"] ("That which is in the sea"; hence) *An island.*

in-tōg-er, ra, rum, adj. [for in-tāg-er; fr. in, "not"; ta(n)g-o, "to touch"] ("Untouched"; hence) 1. *Unharméd, uninjured, unwounded, etc.* — 2. *Unimpaired in strength; fresh, vigorous.* — 3. *Undiminished, whole, entire.*

inten-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for intend-tus; fr. intend-o, in force of "to turn, direct" the mind, etc.] ("Turning or directing" the mind, etc.; hence) With Dat.: *Intent upon.*

inter, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *Between*.—2. *Among, amidst*.—3. *During, in the midst or course of* [akin to Sans. *antar*, "within"].

intēremptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *interīmo*.

intēr-ēo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, v. n. [inter, "among"; ēo, "to go"] ("To go among" other things, etc., so as to be no longer perceived; hence) *To perish*.

inter-īmo, ēmi, emptum, īmēre, 3. v. a. [for inter-ēmo; fr. inter, "among, in the midst"; ēmo, "to take"] ("To go among, or into the midst, and take away"; hence, "to destroy"; hence) *To kill, slay*.—Pass.: **inter-īmor**, emptus sum, īni.

intērītūrus, a, um, P. fut. of *intērēo*;—at Ode 9, 1 supply *esse* with *intērītūra*.

intermissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *intermitto*.

inter-mitto, misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. [inter, "apart"; mitto, "to cause to go"] ("To cause to go apart"; hence) In temporal relations: *To leave off, or discontinue, for a while or temporarily; to intermit*.—Pass.: **inter-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

inter-sum, fui, esse, v. n. [inter, "among"; sum, "to be"] ("To be among"; hence) With Dat. [§ 107, b]:

To be present at; to take part in.

in-vīdēo, vidi, visum, vidēre, 2. v. a. [in, in "augmentative" force; vīdēo, "to look at"] ("To look intently at"; hence, with accessory notion of malevolence, "to look maliciously at"; hence, "to begrudge"; hence, "to deny, refuse"; hence, with the accessory notion of rescuing through a refusal) With Acc. denoting the object rescued, and Dat. of that from which it is rescued: *To rescue* one *from*;—at Ode 2, 24 supply *ēum* (= *jūvēnem*), or *ēos* (= *mōres*, etc.), as the Acc. after *invidet*.

invid-us, a, um, adj. [invid-ēo, "to envy"] *Envious*.

in-vōlīto, vōlītāvi, vōlītātum, vōlītāre, 1. v. n. [in, "upon"; vōlīto, "to fly to and fro"; hence, "to float about"] Of the hair: With Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To float about upon, to wave upon*.

Io, interj. expressive of joy: *Ho! hurrah! huzzah!*

i-pse, psa, psum, pron. dem. [for *is-pse*; fr. *is*, "this, that"; with suffix *pse*] *Self, very, identical*.—As Personal pron.: a. *One's self, its own self*.—b. Of 3rd person: *Himself, herself, itself*.

Ira, æ, f. *Anger, wrath*.

īs, ēa, īd (Gen. *ējus*; Dat.

ēi), pron. dem. *This* or *that* person or thing.—As Subst. of all genders and both numbers: *He, she, it*, etc. [akin to Sans. pronominal root *i*].

Ister, tri, m. *The Ister*; the lower part of the river Danube; the upper part is called Dänübius.

Isthm-ius, ia, ium, adj. [Isthm-us, "an Isthmus"; esp. "The Isthmus" of Corinth, where the Isthmian Games were celebrated; the victors in which received a pine-garland] *Of*, or *belonging to*, the *Isthmus* of Corinth; *Isthmian*.

Itäl-ia, iæ, f. *Italy*; a country of Southern Europe.—Hence, **Itäl-us**, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Italy*; *Italian* [acc. to some fr. Gr. *italós* (whence Lat. vitulus, "a calf"), in reference to its breed of cattle, which was considered excellent: acc. to others fr. a man named Italus].

Itälus, a, um; see Itälia.

Itys, yos (Acc. Ityn, Ode 12, 5), m. *Itys*; son of Tereus king of Thrace, and of Procne (or Progne) daughter of Pandion king of Athens. Tereus having offered violence to Philomela his wife's sister, Procne in revenge killed her son and served him *up as food at his father's table*. Hereupon Tereus was

changed into an owl, Itys into a pheasant, Procne into a swallow, and Philomela into a nightingale [Gr. *ἶτρος*, "Edge or Rim"].

Iūlus, i, m. *Iulus*; i. e. Iulus Antonius, son of the triumvir Antonius. Ode 2 is addressed to him. At line 2 Iule is to be pronounced as a dissyllable [Gr. *Ἰούλος*, "Down"].

jac-to, tävi, tätum, täre, 1. v. a. freq. [jäc-ïo, "to cast or throw"] ("To cast, etc., often"; hence) *To toss to and fro; to drive hither and thither*.—Pass.: **jac-tor**, tätus sum, täri.

jam, adv. [prob. = eam, acc. sing. fem. of is, "that"] 1. *At that time; then*.—2. *At this time; now*:—**jam** . . . **jam**, *now . . . now; at one time . . . at another time*.—3. *Already*.—4 With Imperat. as a particle of exhortation: *Then, now, therefore*; Ode 11, 31.

Jānus, i, m. *Janus*; an ancient Italian divinity, a deified king of Latium, the sun-god, represented with two faces, one in the front, the other at the back of the head. The month of January was sacred to him, and the doors of houses were under his special protection. Numa dedicated

to him the passage (commonly but erroneously called a temple) named Janus. This was in the forum, and had two doors opposite to each other, which were shut in time of peace (see Ode 15, 9) and open during war. The passage itself was variously called Janus Bifrons, Janus Quirinus, Janus Geminus, and Portæ Belli.

jōcur, ōris and inōris, n. *The liver* [akin to Sans. *yakrit*; Gr. *ἥπαρ*].

jōc-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [jōc-us, "mirth," etc.] ("Full of *jocus*"; hence) *Mirthful, sportive*.

jūdex, icis, comm. gen. [for jūdic-s; fr. jūdic-o, "to judge"] *A judge*.

Jūlī-us, a, um, adj. [Jūlī-us, "Julius"] *Of, or belonging to, Julius; Julian; see edictum*.

Jū-pīter, Gen. Jōvis, m. ("Heaven's father") *Jupiter*; a son of Saturn, and mythic king of the heathen celestial deities [akin to Sans. *dyu*, "heaven"; Lat. *pāter*, "father"].

jū-s, ris, n. ("That which (morally) joins or unites"; hence) 1. *Law*, whether human, natural, or divine.—2. a. *Justice, fairness, equity*.—b. Adverbial Abl.: *jūre, Justly* [akin to Sans. root *यु*, "to bind"].

jus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for jūr-tus; fr. jūs, jūr-is, in force of "justice"] ("Provided with *jus*"; hence, "just, equitable"; hence) *Just, proper, right, that ought to be, etc.*

1. **jūven-cus**, ca, cum, adj. [jūvĕn-is, "a youth"] ("Belonging to a *juvenis*"; hence) *Youthful, young*.—As Subst.: **jūvencus**, i, m. Of cattle: *A young bullock, a steer*.

2. **jūvencus**, i; see 1. **jūven-cus**.

jūvĕn-esco, ūi, no sup., escĕre, 3. v. n. [jūvĕn-is, "a young person"] ("To become a *juvenis*"; hence) *To grow up*.

1. **jūvĕn-is**, is, adj. comm. gen. *Young*.—As Subst.: **jūvĕnis**, is, m.: a. *A young person, a youth*;—at Ode 4, 24 *juvenis* = *Drusus*.—b. *A son*; Ode 5, 9 [akin to Sans. *yuvan*, "young"].

2. **jūvĕnis**, is; see 1. **jūvĕn-is**.

jūven-tas, tātis, f. [jūvĕn-is, "young"] ("The state, or condition, of the *juvenis*"; hence) *Youth*.

jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, jūvāre, 1. v. a. *To delight, please*;—at Ode 1, 81 *jūvat* has certāre mĕro for its Subject.

lāb-or, ōris, m. ("The act of acquiring or taking"; hence)

1. *Labour, toil*.—2. *A labour, or toil; a laborious, or toilsome, work or deed* [akin to Sans. root LABH, "to acquire"; Gr. λαβ, root of λα(μ)β-άνω, "to take"].

lac, lactis, n. *Milk* [prob. for mlact, akin to Sans. root MBH, "to rub, to stroke"; and so, "the thing rubbed or stroked," i.e. from the udder; also akin to γάλα, γάλακτος].

Lăcēna, æ, f. adj. *Lacedæmonian, Spartan*.

lac-rīma, rīmæ, f. (old form dac-rīma) ("The biting thing") *A tear* [akin to Gr. δάκρυ; and Sans. root DAC, "to bite"].

lăcus, ūs, m. *A lake* [akin to λάκκος, "a pit, a pond"].

lătus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Joyful, joyous*.—2. With Abl.: *Delighting, or taking pleasure, in something*.—3. Of the soil, etc.: *Rich, fertile, luxuriant* [prob. akin to Sans. root LAS, "to shine"; also, "to delight"].

lă-pis, pīdis, m.: 1. *A stone*.—2. *A precious stone, jewel* [akin to Gr. λᾱ-as, "a stone"].

Lar, Lăris, m. ("The shining one"; hence) *A Lar, i.e. a tutelary deity of a house, etc.*;—at Ode 5, 34 in plur. [akin to Sans. root LAS, "to shine"].

larg-us, a, um, adj. ("Large"; hence) 1. *Abundant, plentiful*.—2. With Inf.: *Bountiful, profuse, liberal in doing, etc.*; Ode 12, 19 [prob. akin to Sans. dīrgh-a (for original dargh-a), "long"].

lasc-īvus, īva, īvum, adj. ("Bounding, leaping"; hence) 1. *Sportive, playful*.—2. *Wanton*.

lăt-e, adv. [lăt-us, "wide"] ("After the manner of the *latus*"; hence) 1. *Widely*.—2. *On all sides, far and wide, extensively*.

lătens, ntis, P. pres. of lătĕo;—at Ode 6, 19 supply pŭerum with lătentem.

lăt-ĕo, ūi, no sup., ĕre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To lie hid or concealed*.—2. *To be buried in obscurity, to be unknown* [akin to Gr. λαθ, root of λαθ-άνω].

Lătīnus, a, um; see Lăt-īum.

Lătīum, īi, n. *Latium* (now *Campagna di Roma* and a part of *Terra di Lavoro*); a country of Italy in which Rome was situate.—Hence, Lăt-īnus, īna, īnum, adj. *Latin*.

Lătōna, æ, f. *Latona*; the mother of Apollo and Diana;—at Ode 6, 37 *Latonæ puer* = Apollo.

laud-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [laus, laud-is, "praise"] *To praise, commend, extol, laud*.

—Pass.: laud-or, ātus sum, āri.

laurēa, æ; see laurēus.

laur-ōus, ēa, ēum, adj. [laur-us, "a laurel"] *Of, or belonging to, a laurel*.—As Subst.: laurēa, æ, f.: a. *A laurel*.—b. *A laurel-crown, laurel-wreath*.

laus, laudis, f. ("That which hears" of one's self; hence, in good sense) 1. *Praise, commendation*.—2. *A thing deserving praise; a glorious, or noble, deed* [prob. akin to Gr. κλύω, and to Sans. root ṛṣu, "to hear"].

lāvō, lāvāvi and lāvi, lāv-ātum and lautum and lōtum, lāvāre and lāvēre, 1. and 3. v. a. *To wash, bathe* some object;—in 4th Book of Horace only in 3rd conj., viz. lāvīs, Ode 6, 26 [akin to Gr. λούω].

len-tus, ta, tum, adj. ("Embracing, clinging"; hence, "slow"; hence) *In character, etc.: Indifferent, unconcerned, insensible* [akin to Sans. root ling, "to embrace"].

lēō, ōnis, m. *A lion* [Gr. λέων].

Lesb-ius, ia, ium, adj. [Lesb-os, "Lesbos" (now Metellino); an island in the Ægean Sea] *Of, or belonging to, Lesbos; Lesbian*:—Lesbius pes, the Lesbian measure, i. e. the Sapphic measure or metre

in which Horace's Ode 6 is written, Ode 6, 35; see Ædylus.

Lēthæus, a, um; see Lēthē.

(Lēthē, ēs, f. *Lethē*; a river of the lower world, the waters of which caused forgetfulness. —Hence) Lēth-æus, æa, æum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lethē; Lethæan* [Λήθη, "Forgetfulness, Oblivion"].

lē-tum (-thum), ti, n. ("That which melts or dissolves"; hence) *Dissolution, death* [akin to Gr. δ-λε-θρος, "destruction"; Sans. root lī, "to melt"].

lēvis, e, adj.: 1. *Smooth*.—2. *Beardless* [akin to Gr. λείψος].

lēv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [lēv-is, "light"] ("To make something *levis*"; hence) *To lift up, raise, bear aloft*.

lēx, lēgis, f. [= leg-s; fr. lēg-o, "to read"] ("That which is read"; hence, "a bill," i. e. a proposition reduced to writing and read (to the people) with a view to its being passed into law; hence) 1. *A law*.—2. *A rule, regulation, etc.*:—ab lēge solūtis = "irregular."

libēat; see libēo.

lib-ēo, ūi, iūm, ēre (usually found only in 3rd pers. sing. and inf. mood), 2. v. n. *To please; to be pleasing or agreeable*.

1. **lib-er**, ěra, ěrum, adj. ("Doing as one desires; pleasing one's self"; hence) *Free*: —*libera mors, a free death*, i. e. a death either in behalf of freedom, or before freedom is lost [akin to Sans. root **LUBH**, "to desire"; whence, also, Gr. ἐλευθερος, "free"].

2. **Liber**, ěri, m.: 1. *Liber*; an old Italian deity, sometimes (as in Horace) regarded as identical with *Bacchus*.—2. *Wine*; Ode 12, 14.

libĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, ĭ. v. a. [**libĕr**, "free"] With Abl.: *To free, set free, or release, from*.

lib-ĭdo, ĭdĭnis, f. [**lib-ĕo**, "to please"] ("A pleasing" one's self; hence) In a bad sense: *Passion, lust, desire*, etc.;—at Ode 12, 8 in plur.

licent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [**licens**, **licent-is**, "free, doing as one will"] ("The state of the *licens*"; hence) *Freedom, liberty, licence*.

lic-ĕo, ūi, ĭtum, ěre (usually only in 3rd pers. sing. and inf. mood), 2. v. n. ("To be allowable or permissible"; hence) Impers.: *licet*, etc., (*It is permitted or allowed*).

licet; see **licĕo**.

Ligŭrinus, i, m. *Ligurius*; a boy's name.

ling-ua, uæ, f. [**ling-o**, "to lick"] ("The licking thing"; hence) *The tongue*.

lintĕum, i; see **lintĕus**.

lin-tĕus, tĕa, tĕum, adj. [**lin-um**, "flax"; hence, "linen"] *Made of linen, linen*.—As Subst.: **lintĕum**, i, n. ("That which is made of linen"; hence) *A sail*.

liqu-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [**liqu-ĕo**, "to be liquid"] ("Being liquid"; hence, "flowing, fluid"; hence) Of colours, etc.: *Clear, bright, brilliant*, etc.

lis, litis, f. *A law-suit, action at law*.

li-tus, tĕris, n. [prob. **LI**, root of **li-no**, "to overspread"] ("That which is overspread," esp. by the sea; hence) *The sea-shore, beach, strand*.

liv-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [**liv-ĕo**, "to be of a leaden, or blue, colour"] ("Of a leaden, or blue, colour"; hence, "looking black and blue"; hence) *Envious, malicious, spiteful*.

lĕc-us, i, m. (plur. **lĕci**, m. and **lĕca**, n.) ("That which is put, placed, or situate"; hence) 1. *A place, spot*, etc.—2. Of time: Only in Abl. with (or without) in: *At the right time (or times); seasonably, opportunely* [prob. akin to Gr. root **λεχ**, "to put"].

Lollius, ĭi, m. *Lollius (Marcus)*; a noble Roman who was consul B.C. 21, and legate in Gaul B.C. 16, where he suffered a severe defeat.

long-e, adv. [long-us] ("After the manner of the *longus*"; hence) 1. In space: *Afar off, to a distance*.—2. In time: a. *Long, for a long time*.—b. Comp.: *Longer, any longer*. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: *long-ius*; (Sup.: *long-issime*).

longius; see *longe*.

long-us, a, um, adj.: 1. *Long* in extent or space.—2. In time: *Long, of long duration or continuance* [akin to Sans. *dīrgha*, "long"].

loqu-or, ūtus sum, i, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To speak, utter, words, etc.*—2. *To speak, or tell, of; to talk about*;—at Ode 4, 68 the Gerundive *loquenda* is folld. by Dat. [§ 107, d] [akin to Sans. root *LAṢ*, "to speak"].

lucr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [lucr-um, "gain"] ("To gain" as profit; hence) *To gain, get, acquire, obtain, to one's honour, advantage, etc.*; Ode 8, 19.

lu-crum, cri, n. [lū-o, "to pay"] ("That which serves for paying"; hence) *Gain, profit*.

luc-tor, tātus sum, tāri, 1. v. dep. ("To seize, etc., in one's embrace"; hence) 1. *To wrestle*.—2. *To strive, contend, struggle* [akin to Sans. root *LIṢ*, "to embrace"].

lūd-o, lūsi, lūsum, lūdēre, 3. v. n. and a. [lūd-us, "play"]

1. Neut.: *To play, sport*.—2. Act.: ("To play at" something; hence) Of compositions, etc.: *To pour forth in a playful, or mirthful, spirit; to utter in sport*.

lū-dus, di, m. *Play, sport* [prob. akin to Sans. root *LAṢ*, "to sport"].

lū-men, mīnis, n. [for *luc-men*; fr. *lūc-ēo*, "to shine"] ("That which shines"; hence, "light"; hence, "eye-sight"; hence) *The eye*.

lū-na, nā, f. [for *luc-na*; fr. *lūc-ēo*, "to shine"] ("The shining one"; hence) *The moon*.

lūp-us, i, m. *A wolf* [like Gr. *λύκος*, akin acc. to some to Sans. root *LUP*, "to destroy," etc., and so "the destroyer"; acc. to others akin to Sans. *vrika*, "a wolf," fr. root *VRAÇCH*, "to tear," and so "the tearer"].

lūridus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Black and blue, livid*.—2. *Yellow*.

lu-strum, stri, n. [lū-o, "to wash"] ("That which washes or expiates"; hence, "an expiatory offering" which was made for the whole Roman people by the Censors every fifth year after the completion of the Census; hence) *A space of five years*.

lux, lūcis, f. [for *luc-s*; fr. *lūc-ēo*, "to shine"] ("That

which shines or is bright"; hence) 1. *Light*.—2. *A day*.—3. *Light, help, succour*.

Lýcē, ēs, f. *Lycē*; a woman's name.

Lýdus, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Lydia*, a country of Asia Minor; *Lydian* [Gr. Λυδός].

lynx, lyncis (Acc. Plur. lyncās, Ode 6, 34), comm. gen. *A lynx* [Gr. λύγξ].

lýra, æ, f.: 1. *A lute or lyre*.—2. *Lyric poetry, song* [Gr. λύρα].

mǣcūl-ðsus, ðsa, ðsum, adj. [mǣcūl-a, "a spot, blemish," etc.] ("Full of spots, blemishes," etc.; hence) *Foul, disgraceful, abominable*.

Mæcēnas, ātis, m. *Mæcenas* (*Caius Cilnius*); a Roman knight and statesman; the friend of the Emperor Augustus and patron of Horace.

Mæðn-ýus, ýa, ýum, adj. [Mæðn-es, "the Mæones"; the people of Mæonia, a country in Lydia] *Of, or belonging to, the Mæones; Mæonian*;—at Ode 9, 5 Horace applies the term to Homer, thus representing him as a native of Mæonia.

mag-nus, na, num, adj.: 1. *Great*, in the fullest sense of the term.—2. Comp.: a. *Greater*.—b. *Elder, older*;—at Ode 14, 14 folld. by Gen.

of thing distributed [§ 130].—3. Sup.: *Greatest*;—at Ode 14, 6 folld. by Gen. of "Thing Distributed" [§ 130]. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: *māior*; Sup.: *maximus* [root **MAG**, akin to Gr. μέγ-as, Sans. *mah-a*, "great"; fr. root **MAGH**, "to be great, to be powerful"].

māior, us; see *magnus*.

māl-e, adv. [māl-us, "bad"] ("After the manner of the *malus*"; hence) 1. *Badly, ill*.—2. *Hurtfully, cruelly*.—3. *Unfortunately, calamitously*.

māne, adv. *Early in the morning, early*.

māno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To flow*.

mā-nus, nūs, f. ("The measuring thing"; hence) 1. *A hand*.—2. Of soldiers: *A band, force*, etc.—3. Of persons in general: *A number, body, multitude*, etc. [akin to Sans. root **MĀ**, "to measure"].

māre, is, n. *The sea* [akin to Sans. *vāri*, "water"].

mār-inus, ina, inum, adj. [mār-e, "the sea"] *Of the sea; sea-*:—*marina Venus*, (*Venus of the sea*, i. e.) *the sea-born Venus*, in allusion to the myth that this goddess sprang from the foam of the sea.

mar-mor, mōris, n. [prob. for *mar-mar*; fr. *mar-e*, reduplicated] ("The sea"; hence, from the glistening appearance

of the sea, "marble"; hence, as made of marble) *A marble statue*.

marmör-ösus, *ša, ōum*, adj. [armor, marmör-is, "marble"] ("Of, or belonging to, marble"; hence) *In marble*, i. e. as a marble statue; Ode 1, 20.

Mar-s, *tis*, m.: 1. *Mars*; the mythic god of war, and fabled father of Romulus and Remus.—Hence, **Mart-ius**, *ia, ūum*, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Mars*; see campus.—2. *War, warfare*.—Hence, **Mart-ius**, *ia, ūum*, adj. *Of, or pertaining to, war; martial*.

Martius, *a, um*; see Mars.

mā-ter, *tris*, f.: 1. *A mother*.—2. Of animals: *A dam* [akin to Gr. μήτηρ; Sans. mā-tri; fr. root mā, in meaning of "to produce"; and so "the producer"].

Mātin-us, *a, um*, adj. [Mātin-us, "Matinus"; a mountain of Apulia in Italy] *Of, or belonging to, Mount Matinus; Matinian*.

mātr-ōna, *ōnæ*, f. [māter, mātr-is, "a mother"] ("One pertaining to a mother"; hence) *A married woman, matron*.

mātūrus, *a, um*, adj. (Of fruits, etc.: "Ripe, mature"; hence) 1. *Ripe in years, of advanced age*.—2. *Early, speedy, quick, etc.*

Māvors, *ortis*, m. *Mavors*;

another name of Mars; see Mars.

1. **maxīmus**, *a, um*, sup. adj.; see magnus.

2. **Maxīmus**, *i, m*. [maxīmus, "greatest"] *Maximus (Paulus)*; a noble Roman; Ode 1, 10.

mēd-itor, *ītātus sum, ītāri*, 1. v. dep.: 1. With Inf.: *To think or reflect upon doing, etc.; to muse, or meditate, about doing, etc.*—2. With Acc. of thing: *To meditate, design, a thing* [akin to Gr. μέδ-ομαι, "to care for"].

mēd-ius, *ia, ūum*, adj.: 1. *Middle, mid*.—2. *The middle of that denoted by the subst. with which it is in attribution* [akin to Gr. μέσ-ος; Sans. madh-ya].

Mēdus, *i, m*.: 1. *A Mede, Parthian*.—2. Sing. in collective force: *The Medes, the Parthians*.

mēllor, *us*; see bōnnus.

1. **mēllus**, nom. and acc. neut. sing. of mēllor.

2. **mēllus**, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of mēllor, "better"] *In a better way, better*.

Melpōmēne, *ēs*, f. ("Songstress") *Melpomene*; the muse of poetry [Gr. Μελπομένη].

mēm-or, *ōris*, adj. [akin to mēm-īni] 1. With Gen. [§133]: *Mindful of, remembering, holding in remembrance*.—

2. *That reminds of a thing; reminding; recording.*

men-s, tis, f. ("The thinking"; hence) 1. *The mind*, as being the seat of thought.—2. *Mind, feelings, disposition.*—3. *Mind, intellect, intellectual powers* [Lat. root **MEN**; akin to Sans. *mán-as*, "mind"; fr. root **MAN**, "to think"; cf. also Gr. μέν-ος].

men-sa, sæ, f. [root **MEN**, whence *men-sus*, part. perf. of *mētior*, "to measure"] ("The measured thing"; hence) 1. *A table of any kind.*—2. ("That which is put on table"; hence, "food"; hence) With *altera (or secunda)*: *The second course, the dessert*, at which much wine was taken.

men-sis, sis, m. [root **MEN**, whence *men-sus*, part. perf. of *mētior*, "to measure"] ("The measuring thing"; hence) *A month*, as a measure of time.

ment-lor, itus sum, iri, 4. v. dep. [*mens, ment-is*, "the mind"] ("To think, or form, in the mind"; hence, in a bad sense, "to lie"; hence) With *Acc.*: ("To lie, or speak falsely, about"; hence) *To feign, counterfeit, represent falsely, belie.*

mer-cē-s, dis, f. [for *merced-s*; fr. *merx, merc-is*, "gain"; *cēd-o*, "to come"] ("That which comes as, or for, gain"; hence) *Reward, recompense.*

mēr-ēo, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. a. ("To obtain, or acquire, as a portion or allotment"; hence, "to get, obtain"; hence) *To deserve, merit.*—Pass.: *mēr-ēor, itus sum, ēri* [akin to *μερ* or *μωρ*, root of Gr. *μερ-ομαι*, "to obtain by lot"].

mēr-ēor, itus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. [fr. same source as *mērēo*, and with the same etymological meaning] *To get, obtain*; Ode 12, 16.

mēr-ītum, itī, n. [*mēr-ēo*, "to deserve"] ("That which deserves or merits" something; hence) *Desert, merits.*

mērītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *mērēo*; Ode 2, 35.

mer-so, sāvi, sātum, sāre, 1. v. a. intens. [for *merg-so*; fr. *merg-o*, "to plunge, dip"] With *Abl.*: *To plunge, or dip, in; to immerse in.*

mēr-us, i, n. [*mēr-us*, "pure"] *Pure wine*; i. e. not mixed with water.

mer-x, cis, f. [*mēr-ēo*, "to gain"] ("The gaining, or gainful, thing"; hence) *Merchandise, wares, goods*;—at Ode 12, 22 *merx* = *parrus onyx* which Horace required Virgil to bring as an equivalent for the wine of which he was invited to partake.

Mētaurum, i, n. *The Metaurum*, also called *Metaurus* (now *The Metauro* or

Metro), a river of Umbria in Italy, on the banks of which a great battle was fought between Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian general, and the Roman consuls, C. Claudius Nero and Livius Salinātor, B.C. 207. Hasdrubal was defeated and slain, and the engagement proved decisive of the issue of the second Punic War.—N.B. At Ode 4, 38 *Metaurum* is considered by some to be an adjective; viz. *Mētaur-us*, a, um, "Of the Metaurus."

mētū-o, *mētūi*, *mētūtum*, *mētūere*, 3. v. a. [*mētus*, uncontr. gen. *mētū-is*, "fear"] With Inf.: *To fear, dread, to do, etc.*

mē-us, a, um, pron. poss. *ēgo*, *mē-i*, "I"] *Of, or belonging to, me; my, mine.*

mīles, *ītis*, comm. gen.: 1. *A soldier*.—2. In collective force: *The soldiery.*

mīlīt-ia, *īa*, f. [*mīlīt-o*, "to serve as a soldier"] ("A serving as a soldier"; hence) 1. *Military service*.—2. *Warfare.*

mīn-æ, *ārum*, f. plur. [*mīn-ēo*, "to project"] ("The projecting things"; hence) *Threats*, as overhanging evils, etc.

mīn-ax, *ācis*, adj. [*mīn-or*, "to threaten"] *Threatening, menacing.*

Mīn-erva, *ervæ*, f. ("The

thinking one, the one having mind") *Minerva*; the goddess of wisdom, who was a strong partisan of the Greeks in the Trojan War [akin to Sans. root *MAN*, "to think"; Gr. *μῆν-os*, "mind"; Lat. root *MEN*, as in *mens*, *memini*].

mīn-ister, *istri*, m. [sts. referred to *mīn-ūo*, "to lessen," and so "an inferior"; sts. to *mān-us*, "a hand," and so "one at hand," i. e.] *An attendant, servant*:—fulminis minister = the eagle, which is represented as carrying Jove's thunder-bolts.

Mīnos, *ōis*, m. *Minos*; a king and law-giver of Crete. After death he was appointed a judge in the lower world [Gr. *Μίνως*, prob. akin to Sans. *manus*, "a man"].

mīn-ūo, *ūi*, *ūtum*, *ūere*, 3. v. a. *To lessen, diminish*, etc.—Pass.: *mīn-ūor*, *ūtus sum*, *ūi* [root *MIN*, akin to Gr. *μιν-ύθω*].

mīnus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of *mīnor*, "less"] 1. *In a less degree, less*.—2. As an emphatic negative particle: *In no degree, not at all, by no means.*

mī-ror, *rātus sum*, *rāri*, 1. v. *ſm*. ("To smile upon" in token of approval, etc.; hence) *To admire* [akin to Sans. root *SMI*, "to smile"].

miscēo, *miscūi*, *miscum* and

mixtum, *miscēre*, 2. v. a. *To mix, mingle*.—Pass.: *miscēor*, *mistus* and *mixtus sum*, *miscēri* [akin to Gr. *μίσγω*, *μίσγῃμι*, and to Sans. *micra*, “mixed”].

mis-er, *ēra*, *ērum*, adj. [prob. akin to *mær-ēo*, “to be sad”; *mæs-tus*, “sad”] *Wretched, miserable*.

mīt-esco, no perf. nor sup., *escēre*, 3. v. n. [*mīt-is*, “mild”] Of things: *To become mild, to be softened in nature, etc.*

mitto, *misi*, *missum*, *mitt-ēre*, 3. v. a. (“To allow, or cause, to go”; hence) *To send*.

mixtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *miscēo*.

mō-dus, di, m. (“The measuring thing”; hence) 1. *Bound, limit, end*.—2. In poetry: Plur.: a. *Measure, metre*.—b. *Poems, verses*.—3. *A way, method, manner, mode* [akin to Sans. root *Mā*, “to measure”; Gr. *μέτρον*, “a measure”].

mol-lis, le, adj. (“Soft” to the touch; hence) *Gentle, mild, agreeable, pleasant* [akin to Sans. *mṛid-u*, “soft,” fr. root *MṚID*, “to rub, crush”].

mōn-ēo, ūi, *ītum*, *ēre*, 2. v. a. (“To cause to think”; hence, “to remind”; hence) *To warn, admonish*;—at Ode 7, 7 fold. by ne c. Subj. [akin to Sans. root *MAN*, “to think”].

mon-s, tis, m. [for *min-s*; fr. *mīn-ēo*, “to project”] (“That which projects, or juts forth”; hence) *A mountain*.

monstr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*monstr-um*, “that which warns”] (“To warn”; hence) *To show, point out*.—Pass.: *monstr-or*, ātus sum, āri.

mon-strum, stri, n. [*mōn-ēo*, “to warn”] (“That which warns”; hence, in a bad sense, “an evil omen”; hence) *A monster*, whether in size or character.

mōra, æ, f. *Delay*;—at Ode 12, 25 in plur.

mord-ax, ācis, adj. [*mord-ēo*, “to bite”] (“Prone to bite, biting”; hence) Of an axe, etc.: *Deep-cutting*.

mordēo, *mōmordi*, *morsum*, *mordēre*, 2. v. a. *To bite*;—at Ode 3, 16 the expression *mordeor dente invīdo* is figurative.—Pass.: *mordēor*, *morsus sum*, *mordēri* [akin to Sans. root *MṚID*; see *mollis*].

mōr-īor, tūus sum, i, 3. v. dep. *To die* [akin to Sans. root *MṚI*, “to die”].

mor-s, tis, f. [*mōr-īor*, “to die”] (“A dying”; hence) *Death*.

m-os, ōris, m. [prob. for *me-os*; fr. *mē-o*, “to go”] (“The going” one’s own way; hence, “a person’s will”; hence) 1. a. *Practice, usage, custom*.

habit, manner.—b. Abl. with follg. Gen.: *In, or after, the manner of that which is specified by the Gen.*—2. Plur.: *Character, manners, morals.*

mō-tus, tūs, m. [for *mov-tus*; fr. *mōv-ēo*, “to move”] (“A moving”; hence) *A moving, or motion, in dancing.*

mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōv-ēre, 2. v. a. (“To cause to go”; hence) 1. *To move.*—2. Of war as Object: *To stir up, rouse up, excite, kindle* [akin to Sans. root *MI*, “to go”].

mox, adv.: 1. *Soon, presently, directly.*—2. *By and by.*

mul-tus, ta, tum, adj.: 1. Sing.: a. *Much.*—b. In collective force: *Many a.*—2. Plur.: *Many, numerous.*—As Subst.: *multa, ōrum, n. plur.* *Many things.*

mūnus, ēris, n. *A gift, present.*

mūrus, i, m. (“The encircling thing”; hence) *A wall of a city, etc.* [akin to Sans. root *MUR*, “to encircle”].

Mūsa, æ, f. *A Muse*; one of the nine goddesses who presided over music, poetry, and the liberal arts in general [Gr. *Moṓsa*].

mū-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. freq. [for *mov-to*; fr. *mōv-ēo*, “to move”] (“To move much” from its place; hence) 1. *To change, alter.*—

2. *To change, transform.*—Pass.: *mū-tor, tātus sum, tāri.*

mūtus, a, um, adj. *Dumb, mute.*

mūt-ūs, ūa, ūum, adj. [mūt-o, “to change”; hence, “to interchange, exchange”] (“Interchanged, exchanged”; hence) *Mutual, reciprocal.*

nam, conj. *For.*

nam-que, conj. [nam, “for”; quē, emphatic particle] An emphatic confirmative particle: *For, for indeed, for truly.*

nardus, i, f. (“Nard, spike-nard”; hence) *Nard-balsam, nard-oil* [Gr. *vāpḗus*].

nā-ris, is, f.: 1. *A nostril.*—2. Plur.: *The nostrils, the nose* [akin to *nā-sus*, and Sans. *nā-sā*, “a nose”].

nā-scor, tus sum, sci, 3. v. dep. [for *gna-scor*; fr. root *GNA*, another form of *GEN*, root of *gigno*] *To be born.*

nāt-ālis, āle, adj. [nāt-us, “birth”] *Of, or belonging to, one's birth; natal.*—As Subst.: *nātālis, is, m. (sc. dīes)* *A natal day, birth-day.*

1. *nātus, a, um, P. perf. of nascor.*—As Subst.: *nāta, ōrum, n. plur.* *Things born*; —at Ode 4, 36 *bēne nāta* = *hōmīnes bōno lōco nātos*; cf. *hōneste nātus* for *hōn-esto lōco nātus*.

2. *nā-tus*, i, m. [*nā-scor*, "to be born"] ("He that is born"; hence) *A son*;—Plur.: *Children*, collectively, both male and female.

nāvīta (*nauta*), æ, m. *A sailor, seaman* [Gr. *ναύτης*].

1. *nē*, adv. and conj.: 1. Adv.: *No, not*.—2. Conj.: *That not; lest* [prob. akin to Sans. *nā*, "not"].

2. *nē*, enclitic and interrogative particle: 1. In direct questions joined to the Indicative, it throws emphasis on the word to which it is attached, but is without any English equivalent.—2. In indirect questions with Subj.: *Whether*:—*ne . . . an, whether . . . or whether*.

nec; see *nēque*.

necto, *nextū*, *nexum*, *nect-ēre*, 3. v. a. ("To bind"; hence) *To weave, plait, twine*, etc., a chaplet of flowers [akin to Sans. root *नाह*, "to bind"].

nē-fas, n. indecl. [*ne*, "not"; *fas*, "divine law"] ("That which is contrary to *fas*"; hence) *An impious, or wicked, deed; wickedness*.

nēm-us, *ōris*, n. ("The feeding thing"; hence) *A wood with much pasture land; a grove* [Gr. *νέμω*, "to feed"].

nē-que (contr. *nec*), conj. [*ne*, "not"; *que*, "and"]

And not; neither:—*neque . . . neque* (*nec . . . nec*), *neither . . . nor*;—at Ode 1, 29—32 used five times.

Nēro, *ōnis*, m. *Nero*; a Roman family name;—Plur.: *The Neros*, i. e. Drusus and Tiberius; Ode 4, 28 [akin to Sans. *nara*, "a man"].

nescī-us, a, um, adj. [*nescī-o*, "not to know"] With Inf.: *Not knowing how to do, etc.; unable to do, etc.*

neu; see *nēve*.

nē-ve (contracted *neu*), conj. *And not, nor* [*nē*, "not"; *ve*, akin to Sans. *vā*, "and"].

nī (old form *nei*), conj. [identical with *ne*, "not"] As a conditional particle: *If not, unless, except*.

nīd-us, i, m. *A nest* [akin to Sans. *nīd-a*, "a nest"].

nīger, *gra*, *grum*, adj.: 1. *Black, dark*.—2. *Of, or pertaining to, death or the funeral pile*.

nī-hīl (contr. *nīl*), n. indecl. [for *ne-hīlum*; fr. *ne*, "not"; *hīlum* (= *filum*), "a thread"] ("Not a thread"; hence) *Nothing*.—In adverbial force: *In no degree or respect; not at all*.

nīl; see *nīhīl*.

Nilus, i, m. *The Nile*; a celebrated river which rises in the interior of Africa and discharges itself by seven mouths (hence called *septem-*

geminus) into the Mediterranean Sea. Its annual overflow of Egypt, through which it runs, is the cause of great fertility to that country [Gr. Νεῖλος].

nimb-us, i, m. ("A violent rain-storm"; hence) *A black rain-cloud, a thunder-cloud* [akin to *νίφ-ω*, "to snow," or *νίπ-τω*, "to wash"].

nīmī-um, adv. [nīmī-us, "too much"] *Too much; too*.

Niōbē-us, a, um, adj. [Niōb-ē, "Niōbē"; daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion king of Thebes, whose seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Diana, because she had exalted herself above Lātōna. Niōbē herself was transformed into a stone, which was carried by a whirlwind to the top of Mount Sipylus, where it remained wet with her tears] *Of, or belonging to, Niobe*.

nī-sus, sūs, m. [for nit-sus; fr. nit-or, "to bear, lean, or rest" on something; hence, of winged creatures with reference to their wings, "to fly, soar," etc.] *Flight; soaring, of a bird*.

nīt-ēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To shine or be bright; to glitter, glisten*.

nītor, nisus or nixus sum, nīti, 3. v. dep.: With Abl.: 1.

To lean, or rest, upon.—2. To fly, mount, soar on, or with, wings.

nīv-ūs, ēa, ēum, adj. [nix, nīv-is, "snow"] ("Of, or belonging to, nix"; hence) *Snowy, snowy-white*;—at Ode 2, 59 folld. by Inf.

nix, nīvis, f.: 1. *Snow*.—2. Plur.: *White hair, snowy locks*; Ode 13, 12 [Gr. νίψ, νίψός].

nō-bīlis, bīle, adj. [no-sco] ("That can be known or is known"; hence) 1. *Renowned, celebrated, famed*.—2. *Of noble birth, high-born*.

nōcens, ntis: 1. P. pres. of nōcēo.—2. Pa.: *Hurtful, injurious*.—As Subst.: nōcens, ntis, comm. gen. *A hurtful, or injurious, person; an evil-doer*.

nōc-ēo, ūi, ūtum, ēre, 2. v. n. With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To harm, hurt, injure* [akin to Sans. root नाç, "to perish"].

Noct-l-lūc-a, æ, f. [nox, noct-is, "night"; (i) connecting vowel; lūc-ēo, "to shine"] ("She that shines by night") *Noctiluca*; a name of Diāna, as Lūna or the Moon.

noct-urnus, urna, urnum, adj. [nox, noct-is, "night"] *Of, or belonging to, the night; nocturnal*.

nō-men, mīnis, n. [no-sco] ("That which serves for knowing" an object; hence)

1. *A name*.—2. *Race, family, descent*.

nōn, adv.: 1. *Not*.—2. Prefixed to individual words, "non" imparts a contrary meaning:—non timīdus, *not afraid*, i. e. *bold, courageous*; non tēcītus, *not silent*, i. e. *ready to speak, eloquent*, etc.; non sīne, *not without*, i. e. *with*.—3. After negatives imparts a strong affirmative force:—nil non, (*nothing not*; i. e.) *everything* [akin to Sans. *no*].

nō-nus, na, num, adj. [for nov-nus; fr. nōv-em, "nine"] *Ninth*.

nōris, for nōv-eris, 2. pers. sing. perf. subj. of nosco.

nō-sco, vi, tum, scēre, 3. v. a.: 1. In Present tense and its derivatives: *To come to know, to become acquainted with*.—2. In Perfect tense and its derivatives: *To have become acquainted with*, i. e. *to know* [old form gno-sco; fr. root GNO, akin to Sans. root ज्ञा; Gr. γι-γνώ-σκω].

nos-ter, tra, trum, pron. poss. [nos, plur. of ēgo, "I"] *Our, our own, ours*.

nō-ta, tæ, f. [no-sco] ("That by which a person or thing is known"; hence) 1. *A mark*.—2. Plur.: *An inscription on a statue, etc.*

1. **nō-tus**, ta, tum, adj. [*id.*] 1. *Known, well-known*.

—2. *Renowned, celebrated, famous*.

2. **Nōtus**, i, m. *Notus* or *the South-wind* [Gr. *Nóros*].

nōv-us, a, um, adj.: 1. *New*.—2. *Fresh*.—3. *Novel, unusual, unheard of*, etc.—4. *Young* [akin to Sans. *nav-a*; Gr. *vé-os*].

nox, noctis, f. *Night* [akin to Sans. *nakt-a*; Gr. *νύξ*].

nūb-es, is, f. *A cloud* [akin to Sans. *nabhas*, "sky, atmosphere"; Gr. *νέφος*].

nūb-o, nup-si, nup-tum, nūb-ēre, 3. v. a. [nūb-es, "a cloud"] ("To bring a *nubes* over" some object; hence, "to cover"; hence) With ellipse of Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: Of a woman: *To cover*, or *veil, herself*, etc., for the bridegroom; *to marry*, or *be wedded to*, a man.—Pass.: nūb-or, nup-tus sum, nūb-i.

nūd-us, a, um, adj. *Naked, bare*.

n-ullus, ulla, ullum, adj. [for ne-ullus; fr. ne, "not"; ullus, "any"] *Not any, none, no*.

nū-men, mīnis, n. [nū-o, "to nod"] ("A nodding" with the head; "a nod"; hence) 1. Of the gods: *Divine will or power*.—2. *Godhead, divinity*, etc.—3. *A deity*, whether a god or goddess.

nūm-ērus, ēri, m. ("The

distributed thing"; hence, "a number"; hence) Plur.: **Musical measures, numbers,** etc. [*ρέμω*, "to distribute"].

nun-c, adv. *Now, at the present time*: — nunc . . . nunc, now . . . now, sometimes . . . sometimes; — at one time . . . at another time.

n-unquam, adv. [for ne-unquam; fr. ne, "not"; unquam, "ever"] *Not ever, never.*

nun-tius, tii, m. [probably contracted fr. nov-ven-tius; fr. nov-us, "new"; ven-to, "to come"] ("One newly come"; hence) *A messenger, as a bearer of news.*

nū-per, adv. [for nov-per; fr. nov-us, "new"] *Newly, lately, recently.*

nuptus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of nūbo.—2. Pa.: *Married*.—As Subst.: nupta, æ, f. *A married woman; a wife, bride.*

nūtrio, i, i or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. a. ("To suckle, rear"; hence) 1. Of the fields, or their produce, as Object: *To nourish, foster, etc.*—2. *To cherish, support, nourish, etc.*—Pass.: nūtrior, itus sum, iri.

Nympha, æ, f. *A nymph; a demi-goddess, inhabiting either the sea, rivers, woods, trees, or mountains* [Gr. Νύμφη].

O! interj. *O! ah!*

ōb-armo, armāvi, arm-ātum, armāre, 1. v. a. [ōb, "without force"; armo, "to arm"] *To arm.*

obliv-ŷo, ŷōnis, f. [obliv-iscor, "to forget"] ("A forgetting"; hence) *Forgetfulness, oblivion*; — at Ode 9, 34 in plur.

ob-sto, stīti, stātum, stāre, 1. v. n. [ōb, "over against"; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand over against"; hence) 1. *To withstand, oppose, present an obstacle, etc.*—2. With Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To obstruct, harm, do damage to, be a detriment to.*

ob-strēpo, strēpui, strēp-ŷtum, strēpēre, 3. v. n. [ōb, "against"; strēpo, "to make a loud noise"] ("To make a loud noise against"; hence) Of the Ocean as Subject: *To roar against, to dash against with a roaring noise.*

oc-cīdo, cīdi, cāsum, cīdere, 3. v. a. [for ob-cādo; fr. ōb, "without force"; cādo, "to fall"] ("To fall"; hence) *To die, perish*, whether actually or figuratively.

oc-cūp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-cūp-o; fr. ōb, "without force"; CAP, root of cāp-to, "to take"] *To take, or get, possession of; to hold, occupy.*

Ocēānus, i, m. *The Ocean* [Gr. Ὠκεανός].

ōl-im, adv. [for oll-im; fr.

oll-e, old form of ill-e, "that"
(Of time: "At that time";
hence) 1. In reference to the
past: *Formerly, in time past,*
once, once upon a time.—2.
In reference to the future:
Hereafter.

ōlor, ōris, m. *A swan.*

ō-men, mīnis, n. [for or-
men; fr. ōr-o, "to speak"]
("The thing spoken"; hence)
A prognostic or omen of any
kind.

omnis, e, adj.: 1. Sing.: a.
Of a class: *Every, all.*—b.
The whole of; all.—2. Plur.:
All;—at Ode 9, 26 omnes is
in concord with ii, which is to
be supplied as the Subject of
urgenter.—As Subst.: omnia,
um, n. plur. *All things, every-*
thing.

ōnyx, ŷchis, m. ("Onyx,"
a species of marble of a pale
yellow colour; hence) *A vessel*
made of onyx; an onyx-box,
onyx-vase.

ōpēr-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj.
[ōpēr-a, "labour"] ("Full of,
or abounding in, *opera*";
hence) *Attended with labour,*
laborious, troublesome, toil-
some.

ōp-īmus, īma, īmum, adj.
[(op-s), plur. op-es, "wealth"]
("Having *ops*"; hence,
"wealthy, rich"; hence)
Noble, honourable.

opprobr-īum, īi, n. [op-
probr-o, "to reproach"] ("A

reproaching"; hence) *A re-*
proach, disgrace, etc.

ōp-s, is (Nom. Sing. does
not occur; Dat. is found per-
haps only once), f. [prob. for
ap-s; fr. root AP, whence ap-
iscor, "to obtain"] Sing. and
Plur.: 1. ("The obtaining
thing"; hence) *Power, might,*
strength, etc.—2. *Ability,*
skill, etc.

optātūs, a, um: 1. P. perf.
pass. of opto.—2. Pa.: *De-*
lightful, agreeable, pleasant,
etc.

optīmas, a, um; see būnus.
op-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1.
v. a. [prob. for ap-to, fr. root
AP; see ops] ("To obtain
thoroughly"; hence, "to
choose"; hence) *To wish for,*
desire.—Pass.: op-tor, tātus
sum, tāri.

ōra, æ, f. ("Border, limit";
hence) *A region, clime, coun-*
try.

orb-us, a, um, adj. With
Abl. [§ 119, b]: *Deprived, be-*
reft, or devoid of [akin to Gr.
ὀφ-ἄνός, in force of "bereft
of"].

Orcus, i, m. *Orcus*; the
lower world [akin to ἔργω,
or ἐργω, "to confine"; and
so, "that which confines,"
etc.].

ordīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.
v. a. [ord-o, ordīn-is, "order"]
("To set in order, arrange";
hence) *To reckon, or count, up.*

ord-o, īnis, m. [ord-īor, "to weave"] ("A weaving"; hence) *Order*;—at Ode 15, 9 ordinem is the nearer Object of ēvāganti.

ōr-īgo, īgīnis, f. [ōr-īor, "to arise"; hence, "to begin"] ("A beginning, origin"; hence) *Of springs, etc.: The source, origin, etc.*

ōr-īor, tus sum, īri, 3. and 4. v. dep. ("To rise"; hence) 1. *To be born*.—2. With Abl. of origin [§ 123]: *To spring, or descend, from* [root OR, akin to ὄρ-ϑυμαι].

orno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To adorn, ornament, deck, etc.*;—at Ode 8, 33 the perf. pass. part. ornātus is folld. by Acc. of "Respect" [§ 100].—Pass.: *ornor*, ātus sum, āri.

1. **ortus**, a, um, P. perf. of ὄrīor.

2. **or-tus**, tūs, m. [ōr-īor, "to rise"] *A rising, rise.*

ōs, ōris, n. ("That which eats"; hence) *The mouth* [akin to Sans. root Aṇ, "to eat"].

os-tendo, tendi, tensum, tendēre, 3. v. a. [for obs-tendo; fr. obs (= ob), "before or over against"; tendo, "to stretch out"] ("To stretch out before" one; hence) *To show, exhibit, display.*

ōtium, īi, n.: 1. *Ease*.—2. *Repose, quiet, rest.*

ōvīle, is; see ōvilis.

ōv-īlis, ile, adj. [ōv-is, "a sheep"] *Of, or belonging to, a sheep or to sheep; sheep*.—As Subst.: **ōvīle**, is, n. *A sheep-fold.*

ōvis, is, f. *A sheep* [akin to Gr. ὄvis; Sans. avi, "a sheep"].

pācā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [pāc(a)-o, "to bring into a state of peace or tranquillity"] ("Brought into a state of peace or tranquillity"; hence) *Of the sea: Calm, quiet, tranquil.*

pæne, adv. *Nearly, almost.*

palam, adv. *Openly.*

palma, æ, f. ("A palm-tree, palm"; hence) *A palm-branch, or palm-wreath*, given to a victor in the public games; *a palm*; Ode 2, 18 [Gr. παλμή].

pampīnus, i, m. and f.: 1. *A tendril, or shoot, of a vine.*—2. *A vine-leaf; the foliage of a vine.*

par, pāris, adj. With Dat. [§ 106, (1)]: *Equal to*;—at Ode 13, 24 in duration.

parc-o, pēperci (less frequently pārsi), parētum or parsum, parcēre, 3. v. n. [parc-us, "sparing"; hence, "to act sparingly"; hence) *To spare.*

Parrhāsīus, īi, m. *Parrhasius*; a celebrated Greek painter born at Ephesus.

par-s, tis, f. ("That which is cut"; hence) *A part.*

portion [prob. φάω, "to cut"].

Parthi, ὄρῡm, m. plur. *The Parthians*; a people of Western Asia, inhabiting the country now represented by the Southern part of Khorasan, almost all Kohistan, and some portion of the great Salt Desert. They were celebrated in antiquity as roving warriors and skilful archers.—Sing.: **Parthus**, i, m. In collective force: *The Parthians* [Gr. Παρθοί].

partūr-yo, i, i, itum, ire, 4. v. a. desid. [pārío; Part. fut. partūr-us] ("To desire to bring forth"; hence, with desire accomplished) *To bring forth, produce.*

pār-um, adv. [akin to parvus] ("Too little"; hence) With Adj. or Adv. in negative force: *Not, un-*.

par-vus, va, vum, adj. [prob. akin to par-s] 1. *Small, little*, whether in size, amount, or quantity.—2. In rank, estimation, etc.: *Of little account, humble, etc.*

pascūm, i; see pascūs.

pasc-ūs, ūa, ūum, adj. [pasc-o, "to feed"] *Feeding, grazing; of, or for, pasture.*—As Subst.: **pascūm**, i, n. *Feeding, or grazing, ground; a pasture for cattle.*

pāt-ē-fācīo, fēci, factum, *Acēre*, 3. v. a. [pāt-ēo, "to lie

open"; (e) connecting vowel; faciō, "to make"] ("To make to lie open"; hence) *To open; to make, or lay, open.*

pā-ter, tris, m. ("A protector"; also, "a nourisher") 1. *A father*, as one who protects, etc.:—divūm pater = Jupiter.—2. *A forefather, ancestor.*—3. Plur.: *Fathers, senators.*—4. Of animals: *A sire* [akin to Gr. πα-τήρ, Sans. pi-tri, fr. root PĀ, "to protect; to nourish"].

pāt-ēra, ēræ, f. [pāt-ēo, "to lie open"; hence, "to spread out, extend"] ("The thing spreading out or extending"; hence) *A broad flat dish*, especially used in making offerings; *a bowl* for libations.

pāter-nus, na, num, adj. [pāter, pāt(e)r-is, "a father"] *Of, or belonging to, a father; such as a father has, etc.; paternal.*

pāt-lor, passus sum, pāti, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To suffer, undergo, endure.*—2. *To allow, permit*;—at Ode 9, 32 folld. by Objective clause [akin to Gr. παθ, root of πασχω = παθ-σχω, 2. aor. ἐ-παθ-ον, "to suffer"; and Sans. root BADH or VADH, "to strike"]

pātria, æ; see patrius.

patr-ius, ia, ium, adj. [pāter, patr-is, "a father"] 1. *Of, or belonging to, a*

father; paternal.—As Subst.: *patria*, æ, f. *Father-land*, native land or country.—2. *Derived, or inherited, from a father; hereditary.*

paul-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of *paul-us*, "little"] *A little, somewhat.*

Paulus, i, m. [*paulus*, "little"] *Paulus*; a Roman præ-nomen; see 2. *Maximus*.

paupër-ies, iei, f. [*pauper*, "poor"] ("The condition of the *pauper*"; hence) *Narrow circumstances, poverty.*

pāv-ēo, *pāvi*, no sup., *pāv-ēre*, 2. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: *To fear; to be terrified or afraid.*—2. Act.: *To fear; to be afraid of; to be terrified at; to dread.*—3. With Inf.: *To fear, or be afraid, to do, etc.*

pectus, ōris, n.: 1. *The breast.*—2. *Heart, feelings, disposition, etc.*

pēcū-nīa, nīæ, f. [for *pēcud-nīa*; fr. *pēcus*, *pēcūd-is*, "cattle"] ("The thing pertaining to *pecus*"; hence) 1. *Property, riches, wealth.*—2. *Money.*

pēc-us, ōris, n. ("The thing fastened up"; hence) In collective force: *Cattle*, as tied up in stalls; *cattle*, generally [akin to Sans. *paçu*, fr. root *PAÇ*, "to bind"].

Pēgāsus, i, m. *Pegasus*; a winged horse which sprang

from the blood of Medusa, and caused the fountain Hippō-crēne (i. e. horse-fountain) to rise from Mount Helicon by a blow of its hoof. With its aid Bellerophon destroyed the Chimæra [*Πήγασος*, "He of the spring"].

pējus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of *pējor*, "worse"] *Worse.*

pello, *pēpūli*, *pulsum*, *pell-ēre*, 3. v. a. ("To cause to go"; hence, "to drive away"; hence) Milit. t. t.: *To rout, beat, put to flight* [akin to Sans. root *PAL*, "to go"].

pēnētrā-lis, le, adj. [*pēnētr(a)-o*, "to penetrate"] ("Penetrating"; hence) *In-nermost, the inner part of.*—As Subst.: *pēnētrālia*, ium, n. plur. Of a house: *The inner rooms, inner chambers.*

pen-na, næ, f. [for *pet-na*; see *pēt-o*] ("The flying thing"; hence) *A wing.*

pēpūli, perf. ind. of *pello*. *pēr*, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *Through, across.*—2. *By means of, through.*—3. *Through, through the midst of.*—4. *Through, throughout, along.*—5. In time: *Throughout, during, for.*

pēr-ambūlo, *ambūlāvi*, *ambūlātum*, *ambūlāre*, 1. v. a. [*pēr*, "through"; *ambūlo*, "to walk"] *To walk, roam, or ramble, through; to per-ambulate.*

për-ëo, ïi, ÿtum, ÿre, v. n. [për, "through"; ëo, "to go"] ("To go through"; hence, "to disappear"; hence) *To perish*, whether actually or figuratively.

per-fëro, tûli, lâtum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [për, "without force"; fëro, "to bear"] *To bear, carry, convey*.

per-ficïo, fëci, fectum, fic-ëre, 3. v. a. [for per-fäcïo; fr. për, "thoroughly"; fäcïo, "to do"] ("To do thoroughly"; hence) *To accomplish, execute, carry out*, etc.—Pass. : per-ficïor, fectus sum, fici.

per-fid-us, a, um, adj. [për, in "negative" force; fid-es, "faith"] *Faithless, treacherous, perfidious*.

përitûrus, a, um, P. fut. of përeo.

per-mitto, misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. [për, "through"; mitto, "to allow to go"] ("To allow to go through"; hence, "to let go or loose"; hence) *To give up, surrender, commit, entrust*.

Persæ, ârum, m. plur. : 1. *The Persians*.—2. *The Parthians*.

pertûli, perf. ind. of perfëro.

pës, pëdis, m. ("The going thing"; hence) 1. *A foot* of men or animals.—2. *A poetic measure* [akin to Gr. ποῦς, ποδ-ës; Sans. pād, fr. root PAD, "to go"].

pessimus, a, um, sup. adj. *Worst*;—at Ode 8, 4 folld. by Gen. of "Thing Distributed" [§ 130]: (see Pos. : mälus; Comp. : pëjor.

pët-o, ÿvi or ÿi, ÿtum, ëre, 3. v. a. ("To fly" towards; hence) 1. *To seek*.—2. *To woo, court, make suit to* [akin to Gr. πέρ-ομαι, "to fly"].

Phäëthôn, ontis, m. *Phaëthon*; a son of Apollo, who obtained from his father permission to drive the Sun's chariot for one day, and being unable to manage the horses, came too near the earth and nearly set it on fire. Jove therefore killed him with a flash of lightning (whence at Ode 11, 25 Horace terms him *ambustus*), and he fell into the river Eridanus (another name of the Padus, now the Po) [Gr. Φαέθων, "Shining One"].

Phœbus, i, m. *Phœbus*; a poetical name of Apollo, the sun-god [Gr. Φοῖβος, "Radiant One"].

Phthi-us, a, um, adj. [Phthi-a, "Phthia"; a city of Thessalotis, the birth-place of Achilles] *Of, or belonging to, Phthia; Phthian*.

Phyllis, ÿdis or ÿdos (Voc. Phylli, Ode 11, 3), f. *Phyllis*; a woman's name [Gr. Φύλλis, "Leafy One"].

Piërides, um; see Piëris.

Piër-ia, ÿdos (Voc. Piërä,

Ode 3, 18), f. [Pīer-us, "Pierus"; the father, according to some accounts, of the nine Muses] ("A daughter of Pierus"; i.e.) 1. *A Muse*; see above;—at Ode 3, 18 = Melpōmēnē.—2. Plur.: Pīer-ides, um, f. *The nine Muses*.

pī-ētas, tātis, f. [pī-us, "pious, affectionate"] ("The quality of the *pious*"; hence) 1. *Piety* towards the gods.—2. *Filial affection, dutifulness*.

Pindāricus, a, um; see Pindārus.

Pindārus, i, m. *Pindar*; a native of Thebes in Bœotia, and the greatest lyric poet of ancient Greece.—Hence, Pindār-icus, ica, icum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Pindar*; *Pindaric* [Gr. Πινδαρος].

pinguis, e, adj. ["Increasing"; hence) *Fat* as opp. to lean [akin to Sans. root PJAJ, "to increase"].

pīnus, ūs, f. *A pine-tree* [akin to Gr. πίνος].

Pirithōus, i, m. *Pirithous*; a son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ. In company with Theseus he descended to the lower world for the purpose of carrying off Proserpine, but was seized together with his friend and thrown into chains. Theseus was subsequently released by Hercules, who ineffectually endeavoured to rescue Pirithous also; see Ode

7, 28, where Theseus is represented as making the vain attempt to save his friend [Gr. Πειρίθοος].

piscis, is, m. *A fish*.

pī-us, a, um, adj. ("Purified"; hence) 1. With reference to the gods: *Pious, devout, just*.—2. With reference to parents, etc.: *Affectionate, dutiful, tender in feeling, etc.* [akin to Sans. root pṛ, "to purify"].

plāc-ēo, ūi, ūtum, ēre, 2. v. n. *To be pleasing or agreeable; to please*;—at Ode 12, 12 fold. by Dat. [§ 106, (3)] [perhaps akin to Sans. root PRĪ, "to please," also "to love"; whence Gr. φιλέω].

plāc-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [plāc-ēo, "to please"] ("Pleasing"; hence) *Gentle, calm, mild, peaceful, placid*.

plectrum, i, n. ("A striker"; hence, "a quill," etc., with which the player on a stringed instrument struck the chords; hence) *A lyric poem, etc.; a strain* [Gr. πλῆκτρον].

Plēiādes, um, f. plur. *The Pleiads*; the constellation of the seven stars [Gr. Πλειάδες, Ionic for Πλειάδες, "The Sailing ones"; so named because they rise at the beginning of the sailing season].

plē-nus, na, num, adj. [plē-o, "to fill"] 1. *Filled*.

full.—2. With Gen. [§ 119, 1]: *Filled with, full of*.—3. *Abundant, plentiful, rich*, etc.

plō-ro, rāvi, rātum, rāre, 1. v. a. ("To cause to flow"; hence) *To weep over, lament, mourn for, bewail* [akin to Sans. root PLU, "to flow"].

plūma, æ, f. (A small soft "feather" next the skin of a bird; "down"; hence) Of the first beard: *Down*.

plū-rīmus, rīma, rīmum, sup. adj. (see multus) [PLE, root of plē-o, "to fill"] ("Most or very full"; hence) *Very much, very great* in degree, etc.

plūs, adv. [adverbial neut. of plūs, "more"] *More*.

pō-cūlum, cūli, n. ("That which serves for drinking"; hence) *A cup, goblet* [akin to Sans. root PĀ, "to drink"].

pōn-a, æ, f. ("The purifying thing"; hence, "satisfaction" for an offence; hence) *Punishment*;—personified at Ode 5, 24 [Gr. ποιν-η; akin to Sans. root PŪ, "to purify"].

Pōn-i, ōrum, m. plur. *The Carthaginians* as descended from the Phœnicians [akin to φολ-ixes, "The Phœnicians," the Gr. name of the people of N.W. Canaan. The word is derived from φολιξ, but whether in the force of "a date-palm," or "purple-dye," or "*Phœnix*" brother of Cadmus,

is an undecided point. Their country was called by themselves, and also by the Jews, *Khēnāan* (in Bible, *Canaan*), which means "Low-land."

pōst-a, æ, m. *A poet*, as "a maker" of poetry [Gr. ποιη-ης, "a maker; a poet"].

poll-ex, icis, m. [poll-ēo, "to be powerful"] ("The powerful, or strong, thing"; hence) Of the hand: *The thumb*.

pol-licēor, licitus sum, lic-ēri, 2. v. dep. a. and n. [for pot-licēor; fr. inseparable prefix pōt, "much"; licēor, "to bid" at an auction] ("To bid much or largely"; hence) *To hold forth, or promise*, a thing.

pollūo, ūi, ūtum, ūere, 3. v. a. *To defile, pollute, dishonour*.—Pass.: pollūor, ūtus sum, ūi.

pōm-i-fer, fēra, fērum, adj. [pōm-um, "fruit"; (i) connecting vowel; fēr-o, "to bear or produce"] *Fruit-bearing*, etc.

pōno, pōtūi, pōsitum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [usually regarded as contracted fr. posīno (i. e. po, inseparable prefix with augmentative force; sīno, "to let down"), "to let down quite"; but rather fr. a root POS] 1. *To put, place, lay, or set*.—2. Of works of art: *To form, fashion*; i. e. a. Of a painting: *To portray*.—b. Of a statue:

To erect, set up.—3. *To place, reckon, insert, number.*—4. *Of a nest: To build, construct.*—5. *To lay, or put, aside.*

pontus, i, m. *The sea* [Gr. πόντος].

pō-pūl-us, i, m. ("The many"; hence) 1. *A people.*—2. *The Roman people* [prob. for pol-pol-us, fr. πολ-ύς, "much"; plur., "many"].

porrectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of porrigō.

por-rigo, rexi, rectum, rīg-ēre, 3. v. a. [for por-rēgo; fr. por (= pro), "before"; rēgo, "to make straight"] ("To make straight before" one, etc.; hence) *To extend, stretch out.*—Pass.: **por-rigor**, rectus sum, rīgi.

por-tus, tūs, m. *A harbour, port* [akin to περ-άω, "to pass through"].

pos-sīdēo, sēdi, sessum, sīd-ēre, 2. v. a. [for pot-sēdēo; fr. pōt (inseparable prefix), "much"; sēdēo, "to sit"] ("To sit much" in a place, etc.; hence) *To possess, have or hold possession of.*

possum, pōtūi, posse, v. irreg. [for pot-sum; fr. pōt-is, "able"; sum, "to be"] 1. *To be able.*—2. With Inf.: (*I, etc.*) *can, could, etc., do, etc.*

post, adv. and prep. [perhaps contracted fr. pōne ("behind"), est, "it is"] 1. Adv.: *Of time: Afterwards, after,*

later.—2. Prep. gov. Acc.: a. *Of place: Behind.*—b. *Of time: After.*—c. In order, estimation, etc.: *After, next to.*

pos-tes, tis, f. [pōno, "to place," through root POS] ("A placing;—a thing placed"; hence) *A post, door-post.*

post-hac, adv. [for post-hanc; fr. post, "after"; hanc, fem. acc. sing. of hic, "this"] *Of time: After this, henceforth, hereafter, in future.*

pōtūi, perf. ind. of pōno.
pōtens, ntis, P. pres. of possum, but used only as adj. *Powerful, mighty, whether actually or figuratively.* 25
Comp.: **pōtent-ior**; (Sup.: **pōtent-issimus**).

pōt-ior, ius, comp. adj. [pōt-is, "powerful"] ("More powerful"; hence) *To be preferred; that may, or can, be preferred; preferable, better* [prob. akin to Sans. root PĀ, "to support," "to rule"].

pōt-us, a, um, adj. [pōt-o, "to drink," in force of "to tittle"] ("Drinking, tippling"; hence, as a result) *Intoxicated, drunk.*

præ-bēo, būi, bītum, bēre, 2. v. a. [contracted fr. præ-hābēo; fr. præ, "before"; hābēo, "to have or hold"] ("To hold before or offer"; hence) *To give, furnish, supply.*

præda, æ, f.: 1. *Booty,*

spoil, plunder. — 2. *Prey* taken in the chase, etc.; *game*.

præ-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. [præ, "before"; fēro, "to bear"] ("To bear, or carry, before"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To prefer to*.

præ-flūo, fluxi, fluxum, flū-cre, 3. v. a. [præ, "by or past"; flūo, "to flow"] *To flow by, or past, a place*.

præ-m-ium, īi, n. [for præ-em-ium; fr. præ, "before"; em-o, "to take"] ("A taking before, or above," others; hence) *A reward, recompense*.

præ-s-ens, entis, adj. [præ, "before"; s-um, "to be"] ("Being before" one; hence, "present" in place; hence) *Propitious, favourable, aiding, present*.

præ-sto, stīti, stītum and stātum, stāre, 1. v. a. [præ, "before"; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand before"; hence) *To give, supply, furnish, afford*.

præter-ēo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, v. a. [præter, "beyond or past"; ēo, "to go"] 1. *To go beyond or past; to pass by*. — 2. Of rivers: *To pass by without overflowing; to flow past*.

præter-iens, ntis, P. pres. of præterēo. — As Subst. comm. gen.: *A passer-by*; *Ode 3, 22*.

prætūli, perf. ind. of præ-fēro.

prātum, i, n. *A meadow*.

præc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. *To beg, pray, entreat* [akin to Sans. root PRACHH, "to ask"].

prēmo, pressi, pressum, prēmēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To press*. — 2. *To press closely upon, to pursue closely, to follow close upon*. — Pass.: **prēmor**, pressus sum, prēmi.

pressus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of prēmo.

prē-tium, tīi, n. ("That which buys"; hence, "money"; hence) *Price, cost* [akin to Gr. πρὶ-αρθαι, "to buy"].

prex, prēcis (Nom. and Gen. Sing. obsol.; mostly in plur.), f. [for præc-s; fr. præc-or, "to ask"] ("The asking thing"; hence) *Entreaty, prayer*.

Prīāmus, i, m. *Priam*; king of Troy when that city was besieged and taken by the Greeks [Πριάμος, "Chief, King"].

prī-mus, ma, mum, sup. adj. [for præ-mus; fr. præ, "before"; with sup. suffix mus] ("Most before"; hence) 1. *First*, in the fullest sense of the word; — at *Ode 6, 31* (= "chief, principal") fold. by Gen. of "Thing Distributed" [§ 130]. — As Subst.: **prīmi**, ōrum, m. plur. *The first*; i. c. at *Ode 14, 31* "the van" of

the enemy.—2. *The first that does, etc.; the first to do, etc.*

prin-cep-s, **cip-is**, adj. [for **prim-cap-s**; fr. **prim-us**, "first"; **cāp-io**, "to take"] ("Taking the first" place; or "taken first"; hence) In rank: *First, most distinguished or eminent*;—at Ode 3, 13 fold. by Gen. of "Thing Distributed" [§ 130].—As Subst. m.: *A chief, ruler, prince, etc.*

prī-or, **us**, comp. adj. [for **præ-or**, fr. **præ**, "before"; with comp. suffix **or**] ("More before"; hence) 1. *Superior, more important, etc.*—often to be rendered *first*; see Ode 9, 5.—2. With Abl. of "Thing Compared" [§ 124]: *Superior to; more excellent, or beautiful, than*; Ode 10, 4. ~~105~~ Sup.: **prim-us**.

pris-cus, **ca**, **cum**, adj. *Of former times, of time bygone, ancient* [obsol. **pris** = Gr. **πρίν**, "before"].

prī-us, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of **prior**, "former, first"] *Before; firstly, in the first place, first*.

prō, prep. gov. abl. ("Before"; hence) *In behalf of, for* [akin to Sans. *pra*; Gr. **πρό**].

prō-cēdo, **cessi**, **cessum**, **cēd-ēre**, 3. v. n. [**prō**, "forwards"; **cēdo**, "to go or come"] *To go or come forwards; to advance, proceed*.

prō-cīdo, **cīdi**, no sup., **cīd-ēre**, 3. v. n. [for **prō-cādo**; fr. **prō**, "forwards"; **cādo**, "to fall"] *To fall forwards; to fall down flat or prostrate*.

prō-cūdo, prob. no perf. nor sup., **cūd-ēre**, 3. v. a. [**prō**, "out," in space; **cūdo**, "to beat"] ("To beat out"; hence) *To make by hammering out; to forge, manufacture*.

prœllum, **īi**, n. *A battle, combat, engagement*.

prō-fēro, **tūli**, **lātum**, **ferre**, v. a. irreg. [**prō**, "forth"; **fēro**, "to bear"] ("To bear forth"; hence) *To produce, invent, discover*.

prō-festus, **festā**, **festum**, adj. [**prō**, in "negative" force; **festus**, "festal"] *Non-festal, not kept as a festival or holiday, common*.

prōfūg-us, **a**, **um**, adj. [**prōfūg-īo**, "to flee away"] ("Fleeing away"; hence) *Roving, wandering, nomad*.

prōfundum, **i**; see **prōfund-us**.

prō-fund-us, **a**, **um**, adj. [**prō**, "forwards"; **fund-us**, "the bottom"] ("Having the bottom forwards"; i. e. at some distance off; hence) 1. *Deep, profound*.—As Subst.: **prōfundum**, **i**, n. *The deep, the depth of the sea*.—2. *Copious, rich, full, profound*; Ode 2, 7.

prō-gēnēro, gēnērāvi, gēnēr-
ātum, gēnērāre, 1. v. a. [prō,
"forth"; gēnēro, "to be-
get"] ("To beget forth";
hence) *To engender, generate.*

prōgēn-les, lēi, f. [pro-
gigno, "to beget or bring
forth," through root **PROGEN**]
("A begetting or bringing
forth"; hence) 1. *Offspring.*
—2. *Race, family, descend-*
ants.

pr-ōl-es, is, f. [for pro-
ol-es; fr. prō, "forth"; OL,
root of ol-esco, "to grow"]
("That which grows forth";
hence) Of persons: *Offspring,*
progeny.

prō-mōvēō, mōvi, mōtum,
mōvēre, 2. v. a. [prō, "for-
wards"; mōvēō, "to move"]
("To move forwards"; hence)
Of things as Object: *To en-*
large, increase, promote.

prō-nus, na, num, adj. [prō,
"before"] ("Belonging to
that which is before or in
front"; hence) Of the day,
months, etc.: *Declining, pass-*
ing away, rolling onwards.

prōp-e, adv. and prep. [ob-
sol. prōp-is, "near"] 1. Adv.:
Nearly, almost.—2. Prep. gov.
Acc.: *Near, near to.*

prō-pello, pūli, pulsum,
pellēre, 3. v. a. [prō, "for-
wards"; pello, "to drive"]
("To drive forwards"; hence)
To urge on, instigate, impel.
prōpēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre,

1. v. n. [prōpēr-us, "hasten-
ing"] *To hasten, make haste.*

prōprius, a, um, adj. *One's,*
etc., *own.*

prōpūli, perf. ind. of prō-
pello.

prō-rūo, rūi, rūtum, rūēre,
3. v. a. [prō, "in front"; rūo,
"to cast down"] ("To cast
down in front"; hence) *To*
overthrow.

prō-sēquor, sēquūtus sum,
sēqui, 3. v. dep. [prō, "on-
wards"; sēquor, "to follow
after"] ("To follow onwards
after"; hence) *To honour, or*
present, one with something.

prō-spē-rus, ra, rum, adj.
[prō, "according to"; spes,
spē-i, "hope or expectation"]
("According to hope or ex-
pectation"; hence) 1. *Fort-*
unate, prosperous.—2. *Fav-*
ourable, propitious; — at
Ode 6, 39 foll'd. by Gen. of
"Respect" [Notes to Syntax,
p. 139, E, (2)].

prō-tēro, trivi, tritum, tēr-
ēre, 3. v. a. [prō, "before";
tēro, "to rub away"] ("To
rub away before" one; hence)
1. *To trample upon.*—2. *To*
push, or drive, away or aside.

prōtūli, perf. ind. of prō-
tēro.

prūdēns, ntis, adj. [contract-
ed fr. prō-vidēns; fr. prō,
"before"; vidēns, "seeing"]
("Foreseeing, foreknowing";
hence) With Objective Gen.

[§ 132]: *Skilled, experienced, or versed in; well acquainted with.*

psallo, i, no sup., ěre, 3. v. n. *To play on a stringed instrument*, e.g. on a harp, lyre, etc. [Gr. ψάλλω].

pū-bes, bis, f. [prob. akin to pū-er; see pūer] *The youth*, i. e. *young persons*.

publ-ĭcus, ĭca, ĭcum, adj. [contracted and changed fr. pōpūl-ĭcus; fr. pōpūl-us, "the people"] *Pertaining to the people; public* (as opposed to "private").

pūd-ĭcus, ĭca, ĭcum, adj. [pūd-ĕo, "to feel ashamed"] ("Feeling ashamed"; hence) *Modest, chaste, virtuous*.

pūel-la, lā, f. dim. [for pūer-la; fr. pūer-a, "a girl"] *A little girl; a lass, maiden*.

pūer, ěri, m. ("The nourished one"; hence) 1. *A boy, lad*;—at Ode 1, 15 folld. by Gen. of quality [§ 128].—2. *A son*.—3. Plur.: *Children*.—4. *A boy, attendant, slave*

[prob. akin to Sans. root PUSĤ, "to nourish"; and to πούρ, the Spartan form of παῖς].

pūerpĕra, æ; see pūerpĕrus.

pūer-pĕr-us, a, um, adj. [for pūer-pār-us; fr. pūer, pūer-i, "a boy, a child"; pār-ĭo, "to bring forth"] *Bringing forth children; lying in child-bed*.—As Subst.: pūer-

pĕra, æ, f. ("She who is lying in child-bed"; hence) *A newly-made mother*.

pūg-il, ĭlis, m. [PUG, root of pungo, "to puncture, make a puncture"] ("He who punctures," etc.; hence) *A boxer, pugilist*, who fought with the cestus.

pug-na, nā, f. [PUG, root of pungo, "to stab," etc.] ("The stabbing thing"; hence) *A fight, battle, engagement, contest*.

pugn-ax, ācis, adj. [pugn-o, "to fight"] ("Apt, or prone, to fight"; hence) *Warlike, martial*.

pugn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [pugn-a, "a fight"] *To fight*;—at Ode 9, 19 folld. by cognate acc. (prœlia).

pul-cher, chra, chrum, adj. [for pol-cher; fr. pōl-ĭo, "to polish"] ("Polished"; hence) 1. *Beautiful, beauteous*.—2. *Glorious*, etc. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: pulchr-ĭor; (Sup.: pulcher-rĭmus).

pulvis, ěris, m. *Dust*.

pūn-ĭcĕus, ĭcĕa, ĭcĕum, adj. [for pœn-ĭcĕus; fr. Pœn-i, "the Pœni, or Carthaginians"] ("Carthaginian"; hence) *Purple*, including very different shades; *deep red, red*; Tyre, the mother-city of Carthage, being famed for its purple dye; see Pœni.

purpĕra, æ, f. ("The pur-

ple-fish"; hence, "purple colour, purple"; hence) *A purple garment* [Gr. πορφύρα].

purpūr-ēus, ēa, ēum, adj. [purpūr-a, "purple"] ("Pertaining to purple"; hence, "purple-coloured, purple"; hence) *Beautiful, beauteous, shining*; *Ode 1, 10.*

pūt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pūt-us, "clean, clear"] ("To make clean or clear"; hence, "to clear up, or settle," accounts; hence, "to reckon"; hence) *To deem, hold, think, consider, regard, etc.*

quā, adv. [adverbial abl. fem. of qui; see qui] 1. Relatively: *Where*.—2. Indefinitely: *Wherever*.

quæro, quæsi or quæsi, quæsitum, quærere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To seek*, in the fullest meaning of the term.—2. *To seek to learn; to ask, inquire.*

quā-lis, le, adj.: 1. Interrogative: *Of what sort or kind*.—2. Relative: a. *Of such a sort, or kind, as; such as*.—b. Adverbially: *Just as, like as* [akin to Sans. *ka-s*, "who?"].

quam, adv. [adverbial acc. fem. of qui, "who, which"] 1. *How* [§ 149].—2. In comparisons: *As*.—3. After comparative adjectives or adverbs, or words involving the idea of comparison or difference

(*alius, aliter, etc.*) *Than*:—ultra quam, *further than, more than*, *Ode 11, 29 and 30.*

quam-quam, conj. [quam, "as" repeated] ("*As as*"; hence) *Though, although* [§ 152, II, (3)].

quam-vis, conj. [quam, "as"; vis, 2. pers. sing. pres. indic. of vōlo] ("*As much as ever you will*"; hence) *However much, although*.

quando, adv. *When* [akin to Sans. *kāda*, "once"].

quandō-que, adv. [quando, "when"; indefinite suffix que] *Whenever, whensoever, at what time soever, as often as*.

qua-ntus, nta, ntum, adj. [akin to qua-lis] 1. *How great*.—2.: a. Sing.: *How much*.—b. Plur.: *How many*.

quassus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of quātio.

quātio, no perf., quassum, quātēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To shake*.—2. *To beat, strike*, with the feet; *Ode 1, 28*.—3. *To shake, beat, or break, in pieces; to shatter, etc.*—Pass.: quātior, quassus sum, quāti.

quē, enclitic conj. *And*:—que . . . que, *both . . . and*.—N.B. At *Ode 2, 22* *que* is elided before *au* in *aureos*, the first word of the following line [akin to Gr. *τέ*].

querous, ūa, f. *Δα οακ*.

quī, quæ, quod, pron.: 1. Relative: a. *Who, which, what, that.*—b. With ellipse of demonstrative pron.: *He, or she, who; that which;*—at Ode 8, 21 quod = id quod. — Particular constructions: (a) The relative attracts the subst. out of the demonstrative clause into its own:—sed quæ æquæ, etc., for sed æquæ, quæ, etc., Ode 3, 10:—ne forte credas interitūra (esse) quæ . . . verba loquor, etc., for ne forte credas verba interitūra (esse) . . . quæ loquor, etc., Ode 9, 1—4:—quo die, etc., for eo die, quo, etc., Ode 14, 34.—(b) The relative clause sometimes precedes the demonstrative clause, especially when any statement is to be brought prominently forward:—quem tu, Melpōmēnē . . . illum, etc., Ode 3, 1—3.—2. Interrogative: *Who? which? what? what kind, or sort, of?* [akin to Sans. *kim*].
quī-a, conj. [adverbial old acc. plur. of qui] [§ 152, II, (1)] *Because.*

quī-cumque, quæ-cumque, quod-cumque, pron. rel. [qui, "who, which"; suffix *cumque*] *Whoever, whosoever, whatever, etc.*—As Subst.: a. Masc.: *quicumque, Whosoever.*—b. Neut.: *quodcumque, Whatever thing, whatsoever.*

quī-dam, quæ-dam, quod-dam (and as Subst. quiddam), pron. indef. [qui (indef.) "any"; suffix *dam*] *Particular, certain; some* indefinite person or thing.—As Subst.: a. Masc.: (a) Sing.: *A certain person.*—(b) Plur.: *Certain persons; some persons or other; some.*—b. Neut.: (a) Sing.: *A certain thing.*—(b) Plur.: *Certain things.*

Quīrinus, i, m. Quirinus; a name given to Romulus after his deification.

Quīrites, ūm and um, m. plur. The Quirites; (an ancient Sabine people; hence) *the Romans.*

1. **quis, quæ, quid, pron. interrog. Which, what.**—As Subst.: a. **quis, m. What person, who.**—b. **quid, n. What thing, what** [Gr. *τίς*].

2. **quis, quid, pron. indef. Any one, anybody; anything** [Gr. *τις*].

quis-que, quæ-que, quod-que, pron. indef. [quis, "any"; suffix *que*] *Each, every, any.*—As Subst.: **quisque, m. Each one, each.**

quis-quis, no fem, quicquid, quid-quid or quod-quod, pron. indef. Whatever, whatsoever.—As Subst.: a. **quis-quis, m. Whoever, whosoever.**—b. **quicquid, n. Whatever, or whatsoever, thing.**

quōd, adv. [for *quo-m, old*

form of *que-m*, acc. sing. of *qui*] 1. *Whither*.—2. *To what purpose? to what end?*

quōd, conj. [adverbial acc. neut. sing. of *qui*] 1. *In that, because that, inasmuch as*.—2. *That*.—3. With other conjunctions: *But*:—*quod si, but if*.

quōque, conj. *Also, too*:—placed after the word to be emphasized.

quōt-ies, adv. [quot, "as many as"] *As many times as, as often as*.

quum, adv. and conj. [for *quom*, old form of *quem*, acc. sing. masc. of *qui*, "who, which"] 1. Adv.: *When*.—2. Conj.: *Since, seeing that*.

rāp-ax, ācis, adj. [*rāp-ŷo*, "to seize"] (Of persons: "Prone to seize, grasping," etc.; hence) *Rapacious, ravenous*.

rāp-ŷdus, ŷda, ŷdum, adj. [*rāp-ŷo*, "to hurry onwards"] *Hurrying onwards; swift, rapid*.

rāp-ŷo, ŷi, tum, ěre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To seize and carry off*.—2. Of the day as Object: *To snatch, or hurry, away*.—3. *To carry off suddenly, or prematurely, by death; to snatch away from earth, friends, etc.*—Pass.: *rāp-ŷor, tus sum, i* [akin to Gr. ἀρᾶσθαι, "to seize"].

rap-tor, tōris, m. [*rāp-ŷo*, in force of "to carry off by violence"] ("He who carries off by violence"; hence) *An abductor, ravisher*; see *Tītŷos*.
raptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *rāpŷo*.

rārus, a, um, adj. ("Thin"; hence) 1. *Few in number*.—2.: a. *Rare, seldom found*.—b. In adverbial force: *Rarely, seldom*.

rātis, is, f. *A bark, vessel, ship* [prob. akin to *ῥ-περ-μω*, "an oar," as "the rowing thing"; fr. *ῥέρω*, "to row," through *ῥες* or *ῥερ*].

rēceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *rēcŷpŷo*.

rē-cŷpŷo, cēpi, ceptum, cŷp-ěre, 3. v. a. [for *rē-cāpŷo*; fr. *rē*, "back"; *cāpŷo*, "to take"] *To take, or get, back; to recover*.—Pass.: *rē-cŷpŷor, ceptus sum, cŷpi*.

rect-e, adv. [*rect-us*, "right"] ("After the manner of the *rectus*"; hence) *Rightly, correctly*. ~~Rect~~ Comp.: *rect-ŷus*.

rectŷus; see *recte*.

rec-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for *reg-tus*; fr. *rēg-o*, "to keep straight"] ("Kept straight"; hence) 1. *Upright, standing up, erect*;—at *Ode 4, 48* of the statues of the gods which had been thrown down and afterwards restored to their proper position.—2. *Right*,

proper, correct, befitting.—**3.** Morally: *Right, virtuous, just, upright.*

rě-curro, curri, cursum, currere, 3. v. a. [rě, "back"; curro, "to run"] ("To run back"; hence) *To come back, return*; Ode 7, 12.

red-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [red (= rě with d for de, demonstrative), "back"; do, "to give"] **1.** *To give back, return, restore.*—**2.** *To repeat, recite, etc.*—**3.** *To give forth, utter.*—**4.** With second Acc.: *To make, or render, an object to be that which is denoted by the second Acc.*; Ode 14, 38.

rěd-ěo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, v. i. irreg. [red (see reddo), "back"; ěo, "to go"] *To go or come back; to return.*

rědī, pres. imperat. of rěd-ěo.

rědī-tus, tūs, m. [rěd-ěo, "to return," through root **REDI** (red = rě; i, root of ěo, "to go")] *A returning, return.*

rě-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [rě, "back"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead back"; hence) *To lead, or bring, back*;—at Ode 2, 17 fold. by Acc. of place "whither" [§ 101]:

rě-fěro, tūli (at Ode xv. 5 rettūli, for the sake of metre), **lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg.** [rě, "back"; fěro, "to bear"] *To*

bear, carry, or bring back; to give back, whether actually or figuratively.

rě-fūgio, fūgi, fūgītum, fūgere, 3. v. a. [rě, "back"; fūgio, "to flee from"] *To flee back from; to shun, avoid.*

rěg-ālis, āle, adj. [rex, rěg-is, "a king"] **1.** *Of, or belonging to, a king; kingly, royal, regal.*—**2.** *Worthy of a king, splendid.*

reg-num, ni, n. [rěg-o, "to rule"] ("That which rules"; hence) **1.** *Sovereignty, dominion.*—**2.** *Rule, sway.*—**3.** *A kingdom*;—at Ode 14, 26 in plur.

rějectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rějicio.

rě-jicio, jēci, jectum, jicere, 3. v. a. [for rě-jācio; fr. rě, "back"; jācio, "to cast"] **1.** *To cast, throw, or hurl back, whether actually or figuratively.*—**2.** With accessory notion of contempt, etc.: *To reject, or refuse, with contempt; to scorn, disdain.*—Pass.: **rě-jicior, jectus sum, jīci.**

rělictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rělinguo.

rě-ligo, ligāvi, ligātum, ligāre, 1. v. a. [rě, in "intensive" force; ligo, "to bind"] *To bind, or fasten, up*;—at Ode 11, 5 the part. perf. pass. is fold. by Acc. of "Respect" [§ 100].—Pass.: **rě-ligor, ligātus sum, ligārī,**

rě-linguo, liqui, lictum, linguere, 3. v. a. [rě, "without force"; linguo, "to leave"] *To leave, quit.*—Pass.: **rě-linguor**, lictus sum, lingui.

rě-luctor, luctatus sum, luctari, 1. v. dep. [rě, "against"; luctor, "to wrestle"; hence, "to struggle"] *To struggle against anything; to resist.*

rě-miscēo, miscui, mistum or mixtum, miscere, 2. v. a. [rě, "again"; miscēo, "to mix"] ("To mix again"; hence) *To intermingle*, whether actually or figuratively.—Pass.: **rě-miscēor**, mistus or mixtus sum, misceri.

rēmixtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **rēmiscēo**.

rēmōtus, a, um : 1. P. perf. pass. of **rēmōvēo**.—2. Pa.: *Distant, remote*; Ode 14, 48.

rě-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. [rě, "back"; mōvēo] ("To move back or away"; hence) *To remove, withdraw.*—Pass.: **rě-mōvēor**, mōtus sum, mōvēri.

rě-pāro, pārāvi, pārātum, pārāre, 1. v. a. [rě, "again"; pārō, "to get"] ("To get again"; hence) *To restore, repair*, whether actually or figuratively.

rě-s, rě-i, f. ("That which is said or told"; hence) 1. *A thing, affair, matter, etc.*—2. *A condition, circumstance,*

junction, etc.—3. Plur.: 2 *circumstances* of life, wheth good or bad.—4. *Proper fortune, etc.*—5. For respuica: *The commonwealth, state public affairs, etc.*;—at O 15, 17 in plur.—6. In connexion with various adjectiv to designate matters, etc., which the particular nature indicated by the attenda adj.:—e. g. *res bellica, a war like deed, a martial exple* Ode 3, 6 [akin to *pě-s*, "say or tell"].

rě-stītūo, stītūi, stītūtum stītūere, 3. v. a. [for **rě-stātū** fr. **rě**, "again"; stātūo, "set up, place"] 1. *To set again; to replace, restore.* 2. *To restore to life*; Ode 24.

retrorsum, adv. [contr. retro-versum; fr. retro; v. sus, "turned"] ("Turn back"; hence) *Backward, back, back again.*

rettūli, perf. ind. of **fěro**.

rě-us, i, m. [res, rě-i, force of Law t. t., "a suit action"] ("One pertaining a *res*"; hence, "a party an action"; hence) *An accus person, a defendant.*

rěvictus, a, um, P. pe pass. of **rěvinco**.

rě-vinco, vici, victu vincere, 3. v. a. [rě, "witho force"; vinco, "to conquer

To conquer, vanquish, subdue.
—Pass.: *rē-vincor, victus sum, vinci.*

rē-vōco, vōcāvi, vōcātum, vōcāre, 1. v. a. [rē, "back"; vōco, "to call"] To call back, recall.

rex, rēgis, m. [for reg-s; fr. rēg-o, "to rule"] ("He who rules"; hence) 1. A king:—rex deorum = Jūpiter, Ode 4, 2;—at Ode 12, 8 regum (plur. for sing.) = Tereus; see Itys.—2. A powerful, rich, or fortunate person.

Rhæti (Ræti), ōrum, m. plur. The Rhæti or Ræti; the inhabitants of Rhætia or Rætia, comprising the modern Tyrol, the Grisons, and part of the N. of Lombardy.—Hence, Rhæt-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Rhæti; Rhætian:—Alpes Rhætæ, the Rhætian (now the Tyrolese) Alps.

Rhætus, a, um; see Rhæti. rīdĕo, risi, risum, rīdĕre, 2. v. n.: 1. To laugh.—2. Of things as Subject: To smile, i. e. to look cheerful or pleasant; to be charming.—3. To laugh in ridicule, to mock [prob. akin to Bæotian κρīδδω = γελάω, "to laugh"]. rīg-ĕo, ūi, no sup., ĕre, 2. v. n. To be stiff;—at Ode 12, 3 of the effects of frost [akin to Gr. βρύτω].

ripa, æ, f.: 1. A bank of a

stream.—2. The beach of the sea.

rīsĕrīt, 3. pers. sing. fut. perf. ind. of rīdĕo.

rī-sus, sūs, m. [for rīd-sus; fr. rīd-ĕo, "to laugh"] Laughter, a laugh.

rīte, adv. [adverbial abl. of obsol. rītis = rītus, "a rite"; hence, "a custom," etc.] According to custom, duly, rightly, aright.

rōbōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [rōbur, rōbōr-is, "strength"] ("To impart robur to"; hence) To strengthen, invigorate, etc.

Rōma, æ, f. Rome; a city of central Italy, on the banks of the Tiber, the capital of the Roman Empire.—Hence, Rōm-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. Of, or belonging to, Rome; Roman [usually considered akin to ρώμη, "strength"; but perhaps connected with ρέω, "to flow"; ρεῖ-μα, "a stream or river"; akin to Sans. root srū, "to flow"; and so, "The stream- or river-city"].

Rōmānus, a, um; see Rōma.

1. Rōm-ālus, ūli, m. [Rōm-a, "Rome"] ("The one belonging to Roma"; hence) Romulus; the fabled son of Mars and Rhea Silvia, the twin-brother of Remus, and the first king of Rome. He was worshipped, after death,

under the name of Quirinus.
—Hence, *Römül-us*, a, um,
adj. *Of, or belonging to, Rom-
ulus*; i. e. *Roman*.

2. *Römülus*, a, um; see 1.
Römülus.

rōsa, æ, f. *A rose* [akin to
Gr. *ródon*].

rōt-o; *āvi*, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.
[*rōt-a*, “a wheel”] (“To turn,
etc., like a *rōta*”; hence)
To whirl round.

rūga, æ, f. *A wrinkle in
the face, skin, etc.*

rū-ina, *inæ*, f. [*rū-o*, “to
fall down”] (“A falling
down”; hence) *Overthrow,
ruin, destruction*;—at *Ode*
14, 19 in plur.

rumpo, *rūpi*, ruptum, rump-
ere, 3. v. a. (“To break, tear,
rend”; hence) *To break,
violate, a law, etc.* [root *RUP*,
akin to Sans. root *LUP*, “to
break”].

rū-o, i, tum, ere, 3. v. n.
To rush, rush onwards.

rursus, adv. [contr. fr. re-
versus, “turned back”]
 (“Back, backwards”; hence)
Back again; anew, afresh.

rūs, *rūris*, n. *The country*;
—Plur.: *Fields, lands*.

sāc-er, ra, rum, adj. *Sacred,
holy, hallowed*.—As Subst.:
sācra ōrum, n. plur.: a.
*Sacred things; sacred vessels,
sacred statues*; *Ode* 4, 54.—
b. *Sacred rites*; *Ode* 6, 18

[root *SAC*, akin to Gr. *ἅγιος*,
“holy”; Sans. root *YAJ*, “to
worship” (the deities)].

sācra, ōrum; see *sācer*.

sæpe, adv. [adverbial neut.
of obsol. *sæpis*, “frequent”]
Frequently, often, oftentimes.

Comp.: *sæp-ius*; (Sup.:
sæp-issime).

sæpius; see *sæpe*.

sæv-īo, *īvi* or *īi*, itum, īre,
4. v. n. [*sæv-us*, “fierce”]
 (“To be fierce”; hence) *To
rage*.

sævus, a, um, adj. *Fierce,
cruel, savage, etc.*

sāg-ax, ācis, adj. [*sāg-īo*,
“to be of quick perception”]
 (“Prone to be of quick per-
ception”; hence) *Mentally:
Quick, keen, acute, shrewd,
sagacious*.

Sāl-īi, ōrum (Gen. *Sālīūm*,
Ode 1, 28), m. plur. [*sāl-īo*,
“to leap”] *The Salii* (i. e.
Leapers); priests of Mars,
who made yearly processions
through Rome with songs and
dances.

sanc-tus, ta, tum, adj.
[*sanc-īo*, “to render sacred”]
 (“Rendered sacred”; hence)
1. *Sacred, holy, etc.*—2.
Venerable, august, etc.

sanguis, guinis, m.: 1.
Blood.—2. *Offering* [akin to
Sans. *asan* or *asamj*].

sāpien-ter, adv. [for *sāpien-
ter*; fr. *sāpiens*, *sāpiens-is*,
“wise”] (“After the manner

of the *sāpiens*"; hence) *Wisely, judiciously, discreetly, prudently.*

saxum, i, n.: 1. *A huge rough stone or fragment of rock.*—2. *Stone*;—at Ode 8, 7 of a stone for a statue.

sci-lloet, adv. [contr. fr. *scire licet*, "it is permitted to know"] *Indeed, in truth, certainly.*

scindo, *scīdi*, *scissum*, *scind-ēre*, 3. v. a. *To tear or rend; to divide by force, to rend asunder* [root *SCID*, akin to *σχίζω* (= *σχιδ-σω*), "to cleave"].

scīlo, *scīvi* or *scīi*, *scitum*, *scīre*, 4. v. a. *To know*;—at Ode 4, 22 *scire omnia* is the Subject of *est* [§ 156, (8)];—at Ode 7, 17 *folld.* by clause as Object [§ 156, (8)].

Scōpas, *æ*, m. *Scopas*; a Greek sculptor of Paros, one of the Cyclādes Islands, famed for its white marble [Gr. *Σκόπας*].

Scythēs, *æ*, m.: 1. *A Scythian*.—2. In collective force: *The Scythian*, i. e. *the Scythian people, the Scythians*;—a general designation of the nomad races of the north of Europe and Asia [Gr. *Σκύθης*].

sēc-o, *ūi*, *tum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. *To cut, cut up, cut in pieces, etc.*—Pass.: *sēc-or*, *tus sum*, *āri*.

sēc-tor, *tātus sum*, *tāri*, 1. v. dep. intens. [for *sēcqu-tor*; fr. *sēcqu-or*] *To follow eagerly or continually; to chase, pursue.*

sectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *sēc-o*.

sēcūlum, i, n. ("A race" of persons; hence, "an age, generation"; hence, as the utmost life-time of man) *A space of a hundred years, a century*;—at Ode 6, 42 there is a reference to the *Ludi Seculares* which took place once in a hundred years.

sēc-undus, *unda*, *undum*, adj. [for *sēcqu-undus*; fr. *sēcqu-or*, "to follow"] ("Following"; hence, of the wind, "fair, favourable"; hence) *Of circumstances, etc.: Favourable, propitious, auspicious, fortunate.*

sēc-ūris, *ūris*, f. [*sēc-o*, "to cut"] ("The cutting thing"; hence) *An axe, battle-axe.*

sēc-d, conj. [same word as *sed* = *sine*] ("Apart from, setting aside," etc.; hence) *But.*

sēc-es, *is*, f. [*sēc-ēo*, "to sit"] ("That on which one sits"; hence) *A seat*;—at Ode 9, 6 = "rank, position."

sēm-el, adv. *Once*;—non *semel*, *not once* = *over and over again, repeatedly*; *sēc non* [akin to Gr. *ὁμο-ος*, "one and the same"; Sans. *sam-a*, in force of "same"].

sem-per, adv. *Always* [akin to Sans. *sam-a*, in force of "all"].

sentiō, **sensi**, **sensum**, **senti-re**, 4. v. a.: 1. *To feel, perceive*.—2. With second Acc.: *To feel, perceive, find* a person, etc., to be that which is denoted by the second Acc.; Ode 6, 3.

sēpēllo, **sēpēlivi** or **sēpēlī**, **sēpultum**, **sēpēlire**, 4. v. a.: 1. *To bury*.—2. P. perf. pass.: *Buried in sleep; slumbering heavily*.—Pass.: **sēpēllor**, **sēpultus sum**, **sēpēliri**.

sēpultus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **sēpēllo**.

sēqu-or, (or **sec-**) **ūtus sum**, i, 3. v. dep. *To follow, follow after, pursue*, whether actually or figuratively [akin to Gr. *ἐπομαι*; Sans. root *SACH*].

Sērēs, um, m. plur. *The Seres*; the modern *Chinese*.

serv-o, **āvi**, **ātum**, **āre**, 1. v. a. ("To drag away" from an enemy, or "keep whole"; hence) 1. *To preserve, guard, protect*.—2. *To give heed to, pay attention to, keep, observe* [akin to Gr. *ἐρῶ*, "to drag"].

seu; see **sive**.

si, conj. *If* [Gr. *ἐἰ*].

sic, adv. [for **si-ce**; akin to **hic**; with suffix **ce**] *In this way; so, thus*.

sicc-us, a, um, adj.: 1. *Dry*.—2. *Of persons: Sober, tem-*

perate, abstemious [akin to Sans. root *ṣush*, "to become dry"].

Sicul-us, a, um, adj. [**Sicul-i**, "the Siculi or Sicilians"] ("Of, or belonging to, the *Siculi*"; hence) *Sicilian*.

sid-us, **ēris**, n. ("Shape, figure"; hence) *A star, constellation* [Gr. *εἶδος*].

signum, i, n. ("A sign, mark"; hence) 1. *A military standard, an ensign*;—at Ode 1, 16 in figurative force.—2. *A statue*.

silent-ium, **īi**, n. [**silens**, **silent-is**, "silent"] *A being silent; silence, stillness*.

sil-ēo, **ūi**, no sup., **ēre**, 2. v. n. and a.: 1. *Neut.: To be silent, to keep silence*, whether actually or figuratively.—2. *Act.: To be silent about; to pass over in silence*.

sim-ilis, **īle**, adj. *Like, similar* [akin to Gr. *ὁμοιος*, and Sans. *sam-a*, in force of "like"].

sim-plex, **plīcis**, adj. [for **sim-plic-s**; fr. **sim** = **sem** in **semel**, "once"; **plīc-o**, "to fold"] ("One fold"; hence) *Simple, single*:—plus vice **simplici**, (*more than a simple turn*, i. e.) *more than once*, Ode 14, 13.

sim-ul, adv.: 1. *At once*.—2. *At the same time*.—3. With **ac** (**atque**) or **alone**: *As soon as*; Ode 7, 10 [akin to Gr.

ὅμοιος, "like"; Sans. *sam-a*, "same".

sine, prep. gov. abl. [akin to *sē*, "apart"] *Without*.

sī-tis, *tis* (Acc. *sītim*; Abl. *sītī*), f. ("A becoming exhausted"; hence, "exhaustion"; hence) *Thirst* [akin to Sans. root *KSHI*, "to destroy"; pass., "to become exhausted"].

sī-ve (contr. *seu*), conj. [*sī*, "if"; *vē*, "or"] *Or if*:—*sive* (*seu*) . . . *sive* (*seu*), *whether* . . . or.

sōcī-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [*sōcīus*, "a friend, companion," etc.] ("To make a *socius* of"; hence) With Dat.: *To join with* or to something; *to unite*, or *associate with*.

sōdālis, is, comm. gen. *A companion*.

sōl, *sōlis*, m. *The sun*;—at Ode 5, 8 in plur. [akin to Gr. *ἥλιος*; Sans. *svar*].

soll-enn-is, e, adj. [for *soll-ann-is*; fr. *soll-us* (= *totus*), "whole, complete"; *ann-us*, "a year"] ("That takes place when the year is complete"; hence, "yearly, annual"; hence, in reference to rites, observances, etc., recurring at stated times) *Festive, festal*, etc.

soll-ers, *ertis*, adj. [for *soll-art-s*; fr. *soll-us*, "all, the whole"; *ars*, *art-is*, "art"] ("Having all art"; hence)

With Inf.: *Skilful, skilled, clever to do or in doing, etc.*

sollīcīt-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [*sollīcīt-us*, "greatly moved or tossed"] ("To make *sollīcītus*"; hence, "to agitate," etc.; hence) In a bad sense: *To stir up, incite, tempt*, etc.

soll-ī-cī-tus, *ta*, *tum*, adj. [*soll-us*, "whole"; (i) connecting vowel; *cī-ēo*, "to move or rouse"] ("Wholly moved or roused"; hence) *Anxious, solicitous*.

sōlus, a, um (Gen. *sōlius*; Dat. *sōlī*), adj.: 1. *Alone*.—2. *The only one, etc., that*.

sōlūtus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of *solvo*.—2. Pa.: With Abl.: *Free from, unshackled by*.

so-lvo, *lvi*, *lūtum*, *lvēre*, 3. v. a. [for *sē-lūo*; fr. *sē*, "apart"; *lūo*, "to loosen"] ("To loosen apart"; hence) 1. *To unloose, untie, unbind*.—2. *To free, release*, e.g. from a vow by means of its having been satisfied or performed.—Pass.: *so-lvor*, *lūtus sum*, *lvi*.

somn-ī-um, *īi*, n. [*somnus*, "sleep"] ("That which pertains to sleep"; hence) *A dream*.

sōn-o, *ūi*, *ītum*, *āre*, 1. v. n. *To sound, resound* [akin to Sans. root *SVAN*, "to sound"].

sōn-us, i, m. [*sōn-o*, "to sound"] ("That which

sounds"; hence) *A sound*;—at Ode 8, 20 = "the note, voice."

sord-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [sord-ēo, "to be filthy"] *Filthy, dirty.*

sōror, ōris, f. *A sister* [akin to Sans. *svasrī*].

sors, tis, f.: 1. *A lot* by which a thing is determined.—2. *Lot*, i. e. *condition, state*, in life, etc.;—at Ode 11, 22 tūm sortis is Gen. of quality [§ 128].

spargīer, old pres. inf. pass. of spargo.

spar-go, si, sum, gēre, 3. v. a. *To sprinkle, besprinkle, wet.*—Pass.: spar-gor, sus sum, gi [σπαρ, root of σπείρω, "to sow"; hence, "to scatter or strew like seed"].

spā-tīum, īi, n. ("A race-course"; hence, "room"; hence) Of time: *A space* [Gr. σπᾶδιον, Æolic form of σπᾶδιον].

spectandus, a, um, Gerundive of spectro: *To be beheld*, i. e. *conspicuous*.

spec-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [spēc-īo, "to see"] *To look at or towards; to gaze at or upon; to behold.*

spēc-ūlum, ūli, n. [spēc-īo, "to behold"] ("The beholding thing"; i. e. "the thing in which one beholds one's self"; hence) *A mirror*.

spēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: 1. *To hope*.—2. *To look for, expect*, etc. [probably akin to Sans. root SPRIH, "to desire or long for"].

spēs, spēi (the Gen. plur. spērūm, and Dat. and Abl. plur. spēbus are found only in post-classical Latin), f. [for sper-s, fr. spēr-o; the forms sper-em, sper-es, and sper-ibus being found in some old writers] *Hope*.

spīr-ītus, ītūs, m. [spīr-o, "to breathe"] ("A breathing"; hence, "breath"; hence) 1. *Spirit, disposition*.—2. *A poetic spirit or inspiration*.

spīro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: ("To breathe"; hence) a. Of love, etc., as Subject: *To breathe, live, be alive*.—b. *To possess a poetic spirit*; Ode 8, 24.—2. Act.: ("To breathe or breathe forth"; hence) *To be full of; to show, express, manifest*, etc.; Ode 18, 19.

spīssus, a, um, adj. *Thick*. splend-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [splend-ēo, "to shine or be bright"] ("Shining, bright"; hence) *Brilliant, splendid*.

spon-sa, sœ, f. [for spond-sa; fr. spond-ēo, "to promise solemnly"] ("She who has promised solemnly"; hence) 1. *A betrothed maiden*.—2. *A bride*.

sterno, strāvi, strātum,

sternĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To stretch or spread out; to extend.*—2. *To overthrow, destroy* [root STAB, by transposition STRA, akin to Sans. root STRI, "to spread"].

Stēsīchōrus, i, m. *Stesichorus*; a Greek lyric poet of Himĕra (now Bonfalino), a city on the N. coast of Sicily. His real name was Tisīas [Gr. Τισίας, "Chorus-exhibiter or Chorus-leader"].

Stĥēnēlus, i, m. *Sthenelus*; the charioteer of Diomedes at the siege of Troy [Gr. Σθένης, "Strong, or Mighty, One"].

strāvī, perf. ind. of sterno.

strēp-ītus, ītūs, m. [strēp-o, "to make a noise"] 1. *A noise, din.*—2. *Of instruments: Sound.*

strēpo, ūi, ītum, ěre, 3. v. n. *To resound, roar, etc.*

stūd-ĕo, ūi, no sup., ěre, 2. v. n. ("To be in haste"; hence) With Inf.: *To be eager, or desirous, to do, etc.* [akin to Gr. σπουδ-ή, "haste"].

stūd-īum, īi, n. [stūd-ĕo, "to be eager," etc.] ("A being eager"; hence) With Gen.: *Eager desire of, eagerness for.*

stult-ītīa, ītīa, f. [stult-us, "foolish"] ("The quality of the stultus"; hence) *Folly.*

stuprum, i, n. *Debauchery.*

Stygīus, a, um; see Styx.

Styx, Stygis and Stygos, f.

("The hateful, or detested, thing") *Styx*; a river of the lower world.—Hence, Styg-īus, īa, ūum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Styx; Stygian* [Στύξ = Στύγ-ς, fr. στυγ-IEW, "to hate"].

sūb, prep. gov. abl. (and acc.): 1. Locally: a. *Under, beneath, below.*—b. *Near, or close, to.*—c. *Of mountains or other lofty objects: Under, at the foot of.*—2. *Of power, dominion, etc.: Under, beneath* [akin to Gr. ὑπ-δ, Sans. up-a].

sub-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [sūb, "from below"; mitto, "to send"] ("To send forth from below"; hence) *To cause to spring up; to put forth, produce.*

sūb-ōl-es, is, f. [sūb, "from beneath"; ōl-esco, "to grow up"] ("The thing growing up from beneath"; hence, "a shoot," etc., of a plant; hence) *Of persons: Offspring, etc.*

sub-sum, no perf., esse, v. n. [sūb, "under"; sum, "to be"] With Dat. [§ 107, b]: *To be under or beneath.*

sūi (Dat. sibi; Acc. and Abl. se, or reduplicated sese), pron. pers. sing. and plur. *Of himself, herself, itself, or themselves.*

1. Sulpīcius, īi, m. *Sulpicius*; a Roman name.—Hence,

Sulpici-us, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Sulpicius; Sulpician.*

2. **Sulpici-us**, a, um; see 1. Sulpicius.

sum, fūi, esse, v. n.: 1. *To be.*—2. With Dat. [§ 107, c]: *To be to one, i. e. I, etc., have.*

—3. With Gen. [§ 127, b]: *To be the property of; to belong to; to appertain to* [in pres. tenses akin to Gr. *ἐσ-μι* = *eim*, and Sans. root *as*, “to be”; in perf. tenses, and in fut. part. akin to Sans. root *bhū*, “to be”].

summ-a, æ, f. [summ-us, “highest”] (“That which is highest”; hence, in amount) *The sum total, the sum.*

sūper, prep. gov. acc. and abl.: 1. With Acc.: *Over, above.*—2. With Abl.: *Respecting, concerning, about, on account of* [akin to Gr. *ὑπέρ*].

sūperb-ia, iæ, f. [sūperb-us, “proud”] (“The state of the *superbus*”; hence) *Pride, haughtiness.*

sūper-bus, ba, bum, adj. [sūper, “above”] (“That is above” others; hence) 1. *Proud, haughty, arrogant.*—2. Of things: *Splendid, magnificent, superb.*

sūpër-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [id.] (“To be above”; hence) In time: *To exceed.*

sūpër-us, a, um, adj. [id.] *That is above or on high:*

—*dī superi, the gods on high; i. e. the celestial deities.*

sup-plex, plicis, adj. [for sub-plic-s; fr. sūb, “beneath” or “from beneath”; plic-o, “to fold”] (“Folding, or bending, the knees beneath” one; i. e. “kneeling down”; —or “folding, or bending, the hands from beneath or upwards,” by way of entreaty; hence) *Suppliant, supplicating, humble, etc.*

surpūērat, for **surripūērat**, 3. pers. sing. pluperf. ind. of **surripō**.

sur-rīpō, rīpui, reptum, rīpēre, 3. v. a. [for sub-rāpō; fr. sūb, “secretly”; rāpō, “to snatch away”] (“To snatch away secretly or by stealth”; hence) With Acc. of nearer Object and Dat. of remoter Object: *To steal an object away from a person, etc.*

sū-us, a, um, pron. adj. [sū-i, “of himself,” etc.] *Of, or belonging to; himself, herself, itself, or themselves; his own, her own, its own, their own.*

Sygambri (**Sīgambri**), ōrum, m. plur. *The Sygambri or Sīgambri; a powerful tribe originally inhabiting the country on the S. bank of the Lipia (now Lippe).*

tācōiturn-itas, itātis, f. [tācītūrn-us, “of few words, taciturn”] (“The quality, or

state, of the *taciturnus*"; hence) *Silence, taciturnity*.

tāc-ītus, īta, ītum, adj. [tāc-ēo, "to be silent"] *Silent, still*, etc.; see non.

tāda, æ, f. *A pitch-pine; a pine-tree, pine*.

tā-lis, le, adj. *Of such a kind; such* [prob. akin to a demonstr. pron. root to, "this," and Gr. article τó].

tāmen, adv. [prob. a lengthened form of tam, "so"] ("In so far," with adversative qualification) *For all that; notwithstanding, nevertheless*.

Tānāis, is, m. *The Tanais* (now *the Don*); a river falling into the Pulus Mæōtis (now "the Sea of Azof").

tan-dem, adv. [for tam-dem; fr. tam, "so far," with suffix dem] ("Just so far"; hence) *At length, at last*.

taur-ī-form-is, e, adj. [taurus, "a bull"; (i) connecting vowel; form-a, "a form"] *Having, or with, the form of a bull; bull-formed, tauriform*; an epithet of the river Aufidus; Ode 14, 25. In Greek also (Euripides, Ion 1261), ταυρόμορφος, a word of corresponding meaning, is applied to the river Cephissus. Homer also speaks at Il. 21, 257, of a river "having bellowed like a bull." The epithet, therefore, seems to be applied to the river, or the

river-god, in consequence of the roaring of the waters seeming to proceed from some mighty bull.

taur-us, i, m. *A bull* [Gr. ταῦρος; akin to Sans. sthūr-in, "a beast of burden"; compare Anglo-Sax. "steor"; Eng. "steer"].

Tēlēphus, i, m. *Telephus*; a youth mentioned by Horace [Gr. Τηλεφός].

tellūs, ūris, f.: 1. *The earth* as opp. to the sea.—2. *Land, country*.

tolum, i, n. *A weapon* whether for hurling or for close combat;—at Ode 9, 17 applied to "an arrow" [usually referred to Gr. τῆλε-ε, "far off"; but rather for tend-lum, fr. tend-o, in force of "to launch or hurl a weapon"; and so, "the thing launched or hurled"].

tempēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prob. akin to tempus in etymological force] ("To mingle in due proportion"; hence) *To rule, govern, direct*, etc.

tempestiv-e, adv. [tempestiv-us, "seasonable"; also, "fit"] ("After the manner of the *tempestivus*"; hence) 1. *Seasonably, opportunely*.—2. *Fitly, appropriately*.
Comp.: tempestiv-ius (Sup. seems not to occur).

tempestiv-ius; see tempestive.

tem-pus, pōris, n. [akin to tem-plum] ("A section or portion"; hence, "a portion of time; a time"; hence) 1. Sing. and Plur.: *Time* in general.—2. Plur.: *The times, circumstances*;—at Ode 2, 40 used in reference to the change of present times into the nature of those of the Golden Age.—3. Plur.: *The temples of the head*; Ode 1, 32, etc.

tendo, tētendi, tensus or tentum, tendēre, 3. v. a. and n.: 1. Act.: *To stretch out, extend*.—2. Neut.: *To bend one's way, to go* [akin to *tev*, root of *τείνω*, "to stretch"].

tēn-ēbrēs, ebrārum (at Ode 4, 40 tenēbris; at Ode 7, 25 tenēbris), f. plur. *Darkness* [akin to Sans. *tam-as*, "darkness"].

tēn-ēō, ūi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a.: 1. *To hold, keep*.—2. *To hold fast, grasp, etc.*—3. *To have possession of, possess, occupy*.

tēner, ēra, ērum, adj.: 1. *Delicate, tender*.—2. *Of tender age, youthful*.

ter, num. adv. [tres, tr-ium (with e inserted), "three"] *Three times, thrice*.

terra, æ, f. ("The dry thing"; hence) 1. *The earth*, as such.—2. *The earth, ground, soil*.—3. *A land, country, etc.*—Plur.: *Lands, etc.*; i. e. *the world* [prob. akin to Gr. *τέρεσμαι*, "to be, or become,

dry"; Sans. root *TRISH* or *TARSH*, "to thirst"].

terr-ēnus, ēna, ēnum, adj. [terr-a, "the earth"] ("Of, or belonging to, *terra*"; hence) *Earthly, earth-born, mortal*; Ode 11, 27.

terr-ēō, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. a. ("To frighten, terrify"; hence, as a result) *To scare away, drive away* [akin to Sans. root *TRAS*, "to tremble"; in causative force, "to cause to tremble"].

ter-tius, tia, tium, adj. [tres, tr-ium (with e inserted), "three"] ("Pertaining to tres"; hence) *Third*.

testis, is, comm. gen. *A witness*.

test-ūdo, ūdinis, f. [test-a, "a shell" of animals] ("The having a shell"; "one having a shell"; hence, "a tortoise"; hence, "tortoise-shell"; hence) *A lyre, lute, etc.*

Teucer, cri, m. *Teucer*; son of Telamon and brother of Ajax [Gr. *Τεύκρος*].

Teucrus (*Teucer*), cri, m. *Teucrus* or *Teucer*; an ancient king of Troy.—Hence, **Teucrus**, a, um, adj. ("Of, or belonging to, *Teucrus* or *Teucer*"; hence) *Trojan* [Gr. *Τεύκρος*].

Thālia, æ, f. *Thalia*; one of the nine Muses, who presided over Comedy and lyric poetry [Gr. *Θάλεια*, "Blooming One"].

Thēbæ, ārum, f. plur. *Thebes*; the chief city of Bœotia, a country of ancient N. Greece [Gr. Θῆβαι].

Thēseus, ēi and ēōs, m. *Theseus*; son of Ægeus and Æthra, king of Athens, and friend of Pirithōus; see Pirithōus [Gr. Θησεύς, "Founder"].

Thētis, īdis or īdos, f. *Thetis*; a sea-nymph, wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles [Gr. Θέτις].

Thrāces, um, m. plur. *The Thracians*.—Hence, **Thrācius**, īa, īum, adj. *Thracian*:—ānimæ Thrāciæ, *the Thracian winds*, i. e. blowing from Thrace, which lay to the North of both Greece and Italy. The Greeks called these winds ὀρνιθιαὶ ἄνεμοι, "bird-winds," as they brought in spring the birds of passage. According to Columella, a Latin writer on country matters, they blew for thirty days; and the same writer states that with them the swallow arrived; see Itys [Gr. Θραῖκες].

Thrācius, a, um; see Thrāces. **thȳmum**, i, n. *Thyme*;—at Ode 2, 29 in plur. [Gr. θύμνον].

tībīa, æ, f. ("A shin-bone"; hence) *A pipe or flute* made of the "tibia" of an animal.

Tibur, ūris, n. *Tibur* (now *Tivoli*); a town of Latium on the Anio.

Tigris, is or īdis (at Ode 14, 46 Tigris), m. *The river Tigris*, which obtained its name from the rapidity of its waters [Gr. Τίγρις, fr. a Persian word signifying "an arrow"].

tīm-ēō, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. a. *To fear, dread, be afraid of*.

tīm-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [tīm-ēō, "to fear"] With Inf. [§ 140, 4]: *Dreading, afraid to do, etc.*;—for non timidus, Ode 9, 52, see non.

tingo, tinxī, tinctum, tingēre, 3. v. a. *To wet, moisten*;—at Ode 12, 23 = "to entertain, treat" with wine.

tītūlus, i, m.: 1. *An inscription, title*, on statues, etc.—2. *A title of honour, honourable appellation, etc.*

Tītȳos, i, m. *Tityos*; a giant slain by Apollo for offering violence to Latona. So huge was he that in Tartarus his body extended over nine acres. His punishment consisted in being chained to a rock, while a vulture preyed upon his liver, which grew again as rapidly as it was devoured [Gr. Τιτυός].

tondēō, tūtondi, tonsum, tondēre, 2. v. a. *To lop, cut, trees, etc.*—Pass.: *tondēor*, tonsus sum, tondēri.

tonsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of tondēō.

Torqu-ātus, āti, m. [torqu-*is*, "a collar" for the neck] ("One provided with a *torqu-*is**; Collar-wearer") *Torqu-ātus* (*Lucius Manlius*); a descendant of Titus Manlius Imperiosus, who obtained, and handed down to his descendants, the name of Torquatus, from his having spoiled a Gaul, whom he had slain in single combat, of his *torquis* or twisted neck-chain or collar.

torrēo, torrēi, tostum, torrēre, 2. v. a. *To burn, inflame*; —at Ode 1, 12 used figuratively with regard to love [akin to Sans. root *TRISH*, "to thirst"; Gr. *τέρσ-ομαι*, "to become dry"].

tōt, num. adj. indecl. *So many* [akin to *tōtus*; see *tōtus*].

tūt-īdem, num. adj. indecl. [tōt, "so many"] *Just so many, just as many*.

tō-tus, ta, tum (Gen. *tōtius*; Dat. *tōti*), adj. ("Increased"; hence) *The whole or entire, the whole of* [akin to Sans. root *TV*, in meaning of "to increase"].

trabs, trābis, f. ("A beam"; hence) *A roof* [akin to Gr. *τράβ-ης*].

trac-tus, tūs, m. [for *trah-tus*; fr. *trāh-o*, in force of "to draw out"] ("A drawing, or dragging, out"; hence) *A district, region, tract*, as that

which is drawn out or extended.

trāho, traxi, tractum, trāh-ere, 3. v. a. *To drag or draw*.

trans, prep. gov. acc. *Beyond, across, over* [akin to Sans. root *TRī*, "to pass over"].

trans-vōlo, vōlāvi, vōlātum, vōlāre, 1. v. a. [trans, "beyond"; vōlo, "to fly"] *To fly beyond or past*.

trēm-endus, enda, endum, adj. [trēm-o, (act.) "to tremble at"] ("That is to be trembled at"; hence) *Fearful, dreadful, formidable, terrible, tremendous*.

trēm-ūlus, ūla, ūlum, adj. [trēm-o, (neut.) "to tremble"] *Trembling, tremulous, shaking*.

trēpīd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [trēpīd-us, "trembling"] ("To be *trēpīdus*"; hence, "to tremble"; hence) Of a flame as Subject: *To waver, flicker*.

trīpōdas, um, plur. of *trīpus*.

trīpus, ōdis (Acc. Plur. *trīpōdas*, Ode 8, 3), m. *A three-footed seat, a tripod* [Gr. *τρίπους*].

trīumphus, i, m.: 1. *A triumphal procession, a triumph*; see *Cāpitōlium*.—2. *A victory, triumph* [Gr. *θρίαμβος*, a processional hymn in honour of Bacchus].

Trōēs, um; Trōja, æ; see Trōs.

Trō-s, is, m. [Trō-s, "of, or belonging to, Trōs," a king of Phrygia, from whom Troy took its name] ("One belonging to Trōs"; hence) *A Trojan, a man of Troy*.—Plur.: Trō-ēs, um (Acc. Trōās, Ode 6, 15), *The Trojans*.—Hence, Trō-ja (= Trō-ia), jæ, f. ("The city of Trōs") *Troy*;—the taking of Troy by the Greeks is said to have occurred B.C. 1184.—At Ode 6, 3 Achilles is called *prope victor Trojæ*, probably in allusion to his having slain Hector; see Hector.

tū, tui (plur. vos), pers. pron. *Thou, you* [τὺ, Doric form of σὺ].

tūlēris, 2. pers. sing. fut. perf. ind. of fēro.

Tullus, i, m. *Tullus*; i. e. at Ode 7, 15 Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome.

tum, adv. *At that time; then* [prob. akin to a demonstr. root to; Gr. τό].

tūm-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [tūm-ēo, "to swell"] ("Swelling, swollen"; hence, in reference to pride) *Proud, haughty, arrogant*.

tūm-ultus, ultūs, m. [prob. tūm-ēo, "to swell"] ("A swelling"; hence) *Milit. t. t.: A sudden war or alarm of war; an outbreak of war;—*

at Ode 4, 47 folld. by Subjective Gen.

tun-o, adv. [contr. and altered fr. tum-ce] *At that time, then*.

turg-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [turg-ēo, "to be swollen"] *Swollen*.

turma, æ, f.: 1. *A troop, or squadron, of cavalry*.—2. *A troop, band, throng, etc., in general*.

turp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [turp-is, in force of "ugly"] *To render ugly, to disfigure*.

turris, is, f. *A tower* [Gr. τῦρῖς].

tū-s, ris, n. *Incense, frankincense*;—at Odes 1, 22; 2, 52 in plur. [Gr. θυ-ος].

Tusc-us, a, um, adj. [Tusc-i, "the Tusci, Tuscans, or Etrurians"; the inhabitants of Etruria] *Of, or belonging to, the Tusci; Tuscan, Etrurian*:—Tusca æquora, i. e. the Tuscan Sea or Mare Infērum, Ode 4, 54.

tūt-ēla, ēlæ, f. [tūt-or, "to protect"] ("A protecting"; hence, "protection, defence"; hence) 1. *A guardian, protector*; Ode 14, 43.—2. *Charge, care*; Ode 6, 33.

tū-tus, ta, tum, adj. [tū-ēor, "to see to"] ("Seen to, guarded"; hence) *Safe, secure; free from, or out of, danger*.
tū-us, a, um, pron. POSS.

[tū, tū-i, "thou"] *Thy, thine, your.*

Tyndārīdæ, ārum, m. plur. *Sons of Tyndāreus*, king of Sparta, the husband of Leda the mother of Helen and Clytemnestra and of Castor and Pollux; *Castor and Pollux*; see Castor.

Tyrrhēn-us, a, um, adj. [Tyrrhēn-i, "the Etrurians"] *Etrurian; Tuscan*;—at Ode 15, 8 Tyrrhēnum æquor = Tusca æquora; see Tuscus.

1. **über**, ēris, n.: 1. *A mother's breast*.—2. Of wild animals: *A dug* [akin to Gr. *oûdap*; Sans. *ūdhar*; cf. Eng. "udder"].

2. **über**, ēris, adj. [über, "a tent, udder, dug," etc., yielding milk; hence, "fruitfulness, fertility"] ("Having *uber*"; hence, "fruitful, fertile"; hence) Of the productions of the earth: *Copious, rich, plentiful, abundant*.

ū-bi, adv. [akin to qui, "who, which"] 1. Of place: *At which place, where*.—2. Of time: *When*.

ulciscor, ultus sum, ulcisci, 3. v. dep. *To take revenge for, to avenge, a wrong committed*.

ultr-ā, prep. and adv. [ob-*sol. ulter*, *ultr-i*, "that is beyond"] 1. Prep. gov. Acc.: *Beyond*.—2. Adv.: *Beyond*,

further, whether in place, time, or degree.

ultr-o, adv. [ulter, *ultr-i*, "beyond"] ("Beyond on the further side"; hence) *On his, etc., part; on one's own accord, voluntarily*.

ultus, a, um, P. perf. of *ulciscor*.

umbra, æ, f. *A shadow*.

und-a, æ, f. ("That which wets") 1. *Water*.—2. *A wave, billow* [akin to Sans. root UND, "to wet or moisten"].

u-nde, adv. [for c-unde; fr. qu-i, "who, which"] 1. Of place: *From which place, whence*.—2. Of origin: *From what, whence*.

und-ī-que, adv. [und-e, "whence"; (i) connecting vowel; indefinite suffix que] ("Whencesoever"; hence) *On all sides*.

ūn-us, a, um (Gen. *ūnūs*; Dat. *ūni*), adj. *One; a single person, etc.* [akin to Gr. *εἷς*, *ἑν-ός*].

urb-s, is, f. [prob. fr. *urb-o*, "to mark out with a plough"] ("That which is marked out with a plough"; hence) 1. *A city, a walled town*.—2. *THE city*, i. e. Rome; Ode 2, 41.

urgēo, ursi, no sup., *urgēre*, 2. v. a. ("To press, urge," etc.; hence) *To weigh down, oppress, etc.*—Pass.: *urgēor*, no perf., *urgēri*.

ūro, ussi, ustum, *ūrere*, 3.

v. a. : 1. *To burn*.—2. *To burn up*; *to consume, destroy*, by fire [akin to Sans. root *uṣh*, "to burn"].

u-s-quam, adv. [akin to qui, (indef.) "any"; with s epenthetic, and suffix quam; 1. *Any where, in any place*.—2. With verb of motion: *Any whither*.

u-s-que, adv. [akin to qui; with s epenthetic; quē, indefinite suffix] In time: *Continuously* from this time forth; *constantly, continually, ever*.

ūt (ūtī), adv. and conj. : 1. Adv. : a. *As*.—b. *Like as*.—c. *In what manner, how*.—d. In exclamations: *How! how much! how greatly!*—2. Conj. : *That; in order that*.

ut-cumque (ut-cunque), adv. [ut, "when"; indefinite suffix cumque] *Whenever, at whatever time*.

1. ūti; see ūt.

2. ūti, pres. inf. of ūtor.

ūtīle, is; see ūtīlis.

ūt-īlis, īle, adj. [ūt-or, "to use"] ("That may, or can, be used"; hence, "useful"; hence) *Profitable, advantageous*.—As Subst. : ūtīle, is, n. *That which is profitable or advantageous; profit, advantage*.

ūtīnam, adv. [§ 147] *Oh! that, would that, etc.*

ūtor, ūsus sum, ūti, 3. v. dep. With Abl. [§ 119, a] : *To use, make use of, employ*.

ūv-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [obsol. ūv-ēo, "to be moist"] 1. *Moist, damp, wet, humid*.—2. *Moistened; i. e. well soaked with wine, having drunk copiously or freely*.

vacca, æ, f. *A cow* [prob. akin to Sans. *vaṇa*, "a cow"].

vāc-ūus, ūa, ūum, adj. [vāc-o, "to be empty"] 1. *Empty, unoccupied*;—at Ode 14, 36 applied to the palace which Cleopatra had left "empty" when she fled to the Mausoleum in which she effected her death by the bite of an asp.—2. With Abl. : *Free from, etc.*

vāg-us, a, um, adj. *Wandering, roving about* [prob. akin to Sans. root *vaṇ*, "to go"].

vāl-ēo, ūi, ītum, ēre, 2. v. n. ("To be strong"; hence) With Inf. : *To have the power to do, etc.; to be able, or mighty, to do, etc.* [prob. akin to Sans. *bal-a*, "strength"].

vast-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vast-us, "waste"] *To lay waste, devastate, pillage*.—Pass. : vast-or, ātus sum, āri.

vastus, a, um, adj. ("Empty, waste," etc.; hence) *Vast, huge, immense*.

vā-tes, tis, comm. gen. ("A speaker"; hence, "a soothsayer"; hence) *A poet, bard* [prob. akin to *va*, root of *fā*]

ri, "to speak"; and to φα, whence φάσκω φημί, "to say".

vě, enclitic conj. Or [akin to Sans. *va*, a particle denoting "option"].

vel, conj. [akin to vól-o, "to wish"] ("Wish or choose"; hence) Or if you will; or:—vel . . . vel, either . . . or.

vělox, ōcis, adj.: 1. *Swift*.—2. In adverbial force: *Swiftly, quickly*.

vě-lum, li, n. [for veh-lum; fr. věh-o, "to carry"] ("The carrying thing"; hence) *A sail*:—vela dare (ventis), to give the sails (to the winds), i. e. to set sail, to sail.

věl-ŭt (-ŭti), adv. [vel, "even"; ut, "as"] *Even as, like as, just as*.

věn-ěror, ěrātus sum, ěrāri, 1. v. dep.: 1. *To worship, reverence with religious awe, revere, adore*.—2. *To implore, entreat, supplicate* [akin to Sans. root *van*, "to worship"].

1. věni, pres. imperat. of věno.

2. věni, perf. ind. of věno. věno, věni, ventum, věnīre, 4. v. n. *To come*.

vent-us, i, m. ("The blowing thing"; hence) *Wind* [akin to Sans. root *vā*, "to blow," through part. pres. *vānt*, "blowing"; cf. Sans. *vāt-a*, "wind," as "the blowing thing"].

Věn-us, ěris, f. ("The loved one") 1. *Venus*; the goddess of love and beauty.—2. *Love*, as a passion or emotion [akin to Sans. root *van*, "to love"].

věr, věris, n. *Spring* [Gr. *ἦρ*].

verbēnæ, ārum, f. plur. *Boughs, or branches*, of laurel, olive, or myrtle; *sacred boughs, etc.*

verbum, i, n. *A word*.

ver-nus, na, num, adj. [vēr, "spring"] *Of, or belonging to, the spring; spring-, vernal*.

vert-ex, ūcis, m. [vert-o, "to turn"] ("The turning thing"; hence) 1. *The top, or crown*, of the head.—2. *The top, point, or summit* of a thing;—at Ode 11, 12 of the point of a flame.

verto, verti, versum, vert-ěre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To turn*.—2. *To change, alter* [akin to Sans. root *veit*, "to turn"].

věr-um, adv. [vēr-us, "true"] ("Truly"; hence, in adversative force) *But*.

ves-tis, tis, f. ("That which is worn or put on"; hence) *Clothing; a garment, robe, etc.* [akin to Gr. *ἔσ-θῆς*, and Sans. root *vas*, "to wear" as clothes; "to put on"].

vět-o, ŭi, ŭtum, āre, 1. v. a. *To forbid*;—at Ode 8, 28 fold. by Objective clause.

vět-ŭlus, ŭla, ŭlum, adj.

Old, advanced in years, aged [prob. akin to Gr. *Fér-os*, "a year"].

vět-us, *ěris*, adj. *Old, ancient* [prob. akin to Gr. *Fér-os*, "a year"].

vexo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. intens. [= *veh-so*; fr. *věh-o*, "to carry"] ("To carry much or frequently"; hence, of the result of such carrying, "to shake violently"; hence) *To harass, molest*, etc.—Pass.: *vexor*, *ātus sum*, *āri*.

vic-is, em, e: Plur. *vic-es*, *ibus* (other cases wanting), f. *Change, alternation*;—at Ode 7, 3 in plur.

vic-tor, *tōris*, m. [*vinco*, "to conquer," through root *VIC*] *Conqueror, victor*.—As Adj.: *Conquering, victorious*.

vi-trix, *trīcis*, f. [*id.*] ("She that conquers.")—As Adj.: *Conquering, victorious*.

victus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *vinco*.

vidēo, *vidi*, *vīsum*, *vidēre*, 2. v. a.: 1. *To see*.—2. Pass.: *To seem, appear*—Pass.: *vidēor*, *vīsus sum*, *vidēri* [akin to Gr. *id-ēiv*; Sans. root *VID*, "to perceive"; originally "to see"].

vidi, perf. ind. of *vidēo*.

vidūus, *ūa*, *ūum*, adj. *Widowed*;—at Ode 5, 30 trees are termed *viduæ* to which vines are not trained [akin to Sans. *vidhavā*, "a

widow"; fr. *vi*, negative particle; *dhava*, "a husband"].

vig-or, *ōris*, m. [*vīg-ēo*, "to be vigorous"] *A being vigorous; vigour, force*, etc.

vincō, *vinxi*, *vinctum*, *vinc-ire*, 4. v. a.: 1. *To bind*, whether actually or figuratively.—2. *To encircle, surround*, etc.—Pass.: *vincōr*, *vinctus sum*, *vincīri*.

vinco, *vīci*, *victum*, *vincēre*, 3. v. a.: 1. *To conquer, overcome*.—2. *To get the better of, prevail upon*.—Pass.: *vincor*, *victus sum*, *vinci*.

vinctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *vincō*.

vinc-ūlum, *ūli*, n. [*vinc-īo*, "to bind"] ("The binding thing"; hence, "a rope, cord," etc.; hence) *A bond, fetter, chain*.

Vindēlīci, *ōrum*, m. plur. *The Vindelici*; a German people, whose chief town was Augusta Vindelicorum (now Augsburg).

vindex, *īcis*, comm. gen. [for *vindic-s*; fr. *vindico*, in force of "to avenge"] *An avenger, punisher*.

vin-um, i, n. *Wine*;—at Odes 5, 31; 12, 16, etc., in plur. [*Gr. Fōlv-os*].

vīr, *vīri*, m. *A man* [akin to Sans. *vīra*, "a hero"].

vīrēo, no perf. nor sup., *ēre*, 2. v. n. ("To be green"; hence) Of persons: *To be iv*

one's, etc., bloom; to bloom, be blooming

vires, ūm, plur. of vis.

Virgilius, ū, m. Virgilius or *Virgil*.—Whether Ode 12 was addressed to the Poet Virgil, or some one else of his name, is a disputed point.

virgo, ūnis, f. : 1. A virgin, maiden.—2. A young woman, a girl.

vīr-īdis, ūde, adj. [vīr-ēo, "to be green"] Green.

vir-tus, tūtis, f. [vīr, "a man"] ("The quality of the vir"; hence) 1. Valour, bravery.—2. Moral worth or excellence; virtue;—at Ode 14, 3 in plur.—3. Of animals: Goodness, excellence, etc.

*vis, vis (plur. vīres, ūm), f. : 1. Strength, power, whether physical or mental.—2. Force, violence.—3. Plenty, abundance [Gr. *Fis*].*

vī-sō, si, sum, sēre, 3. v. n. [for vid-so; fr. vīd-ēo, "to see, to look at"] 1. To look at attentively; to behold, survey.—2. To go to see, to visit.

vī-ta, tae, f. [for viv-ta; fr. viv-o, "to live"] ("That which is lived"; hence) Life.

*vī-tis, tis, f. A vine [akin to Sans. *vitās*, "a cane or reed"].*

vīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. To avoid, shun.

vītr-ūs, ēa, ēum, adj. [vītr-um, "glass"] ("Of, or

made of, glass; glass." ; hence) Of the sea: Glassy; clear, bright, etc.

*vītūlus, i, m. A calf [Gr. *ῑταλός*].*

vīv-īdus, ūda, ūdum, adj. [vīv-o, "to live"] ("Living"; hence) Lively, vigorous, vivid.

*vīvo, vixi, victum, vivēre, 3. v. n. : 1. To live, have life.—2. To live; i. e. to last, endure, remain [akin to Sans. root *ṡiv*].*

vixi, perf. ind. of vīvo.

*vōc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. : 1. To call.—2. With second Acc. : To call a person, etc., that which is denoted by the second Acc. ; Ode 9, 45 [akin to Sans. root *ṡaoh*, "to speak"].*

vōl-īto, ūtāvi, ūtātum, ūtāre, 1. v. n. freq. [vōl-o, "to fly"] ("To fly to and fro"; hence) Of persons: To hasten hither and thither, etc.

*vōlo, vōlūi, velle, v. a. irreg. With Inf. : To wish, desire, to do, etc. [akin to Gr. *βολ*, root of *βόλλ-ομαι* = *βο(ύ)λλ-ομαι*, "to wish"; and Sans. root *vri*, "to choose"].*

vōlū-bīlis, bīle, adj. [for volv-bīlis, fr. volv-o, "to roll"] Of waters: Rolling.

vōl-ūcer, ucris, ucre, adj. [vōl-o, "to fly"] ("Made, or formed, for flying"; hence, "winged"; hence) Swift, rapid, fleet, winged, etc.

völup-tas, tātis, f. [volup, "pleasant"] ("The quality of the *volup*"; hence) *Pleasure, delight*, etc., whether of mind or body.

volvo, volvi, vólūtum, volvēre, 3. v. a. *To roll, roll along*, whether actually or figuratively.—Pass.: **volvōr**, vólūtus sum, volvi [akin to Gr. *ῥέλλω*, "to roll"].

vō-tum, ti, n. [for vov-tum; fr. vōv-ō, "to vow"] ("That which is vowed"; hence) *A vow*.

vōx, vōcis, f. [for voc-s; fr. vōco, "to call"] ("That which calls"; hence) 1. *The voice*.—2. *A word*;—at Ode 6, 22 in plur. (= entreaties).

vulg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vulg-us, "the common people"] ("To spread among the *vulgus*"; hence) *To spread*

abroad, make widely or generally known.—Pass.: **vulg-or**, ātus sum, āri.

vul-tus (old form vol-tus), tūs, m. [prob. vōl-o, "to wish"] ("The wishing, or expressing one's wish" by the looks; hence) 1. *Expression of countenance, aspect, mien*.—2. *Face, countenance*.—3. Of things: *Face, look, appearance, aspect*.

Xanthus, i, m. *The Xanthus*; a river of Lycia, flowing past a town of the same name [Gr. *Ξάνθος*, "Gold-coloured" stream].

Zēphŷrus, i, m.: 1. *Zephyrus* or *the West wind*.—2. *Wind* in general [Gr. *Ζέφυρος*].

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